CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,

POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,032—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday. 22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	Friday. 26th May.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

19th April 17th May. 14th June.
3rd May 31st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Costanza	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. April, 9, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH IN 22 DAYS.

THE FIRST-CLASS Australian Liner S. S. WARRNAMBOOL, 3,560 Tons Register, Captain F. H. EKINS, will sail for Plymouth direct on or about the 22nd instant. The Steamer has splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For particulars as to rates of passage-money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th April, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	20th April
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an expe- nced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for st Class Passengers.

ll the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

or Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Coconut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

NOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

s for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

or Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on the 23rd April, at 11 a.m., on or arrival of incoming English mail, if later arriving, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on the 20th April, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable. Full directions for use accompanies each bottle.

Per Bottle, Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
,, Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-7.

All our preparations are guaranteed to be made from the finest drugs procurable.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form.

Per Bottle, Cash, Re. 1-0 Rs. 1-12.
,, Credit, Rs. 1-2 Rs. 2 0

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

In Bottles, with Opium, Cash, Rs. 1-4 Rs. 2-4.
,, ,, Credit, Rs. 1-7 Rs. 2-8.
,, without Opium, Cash, Re. 1-0 Rs. 1-8.
,, ,, Credit, Rs. 1-2 Rs. 1-11.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S TAN CREAM.

FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL :—

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.

Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut.,
Hyderabad.

Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, As. 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND

WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.

THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash ; Rs. 6-8 Credit.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash ; Rs. 4-8 Credit.
Per case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.
,, 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.

AGENTS FOR BECK'S PILSENER BEER,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

- INVALID'S PORT.
- OLD CRUSTED PORT.
- LA-TORRE SHERRY.
- AMONTILLADO A. 1
- DINNER SHERRY.
- BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
- CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.
- OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
- RARE OLD COGNAC.
- SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
- "PALL MALL" WHISKY.
- NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
- BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
- LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
- ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,

OLD CLUB HOUSE : RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION of a COUNCILLOR to fill up a CASUAL VACANCY under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE said Election being a "Contested Election," I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated, with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by.
1	Mr. Peter Peterson, M.A.	Fort	Professor of Oriental languages in the Elphinstone College.	Mr. George Cotton	Mr. W. L. Harvey.
2	Mr. Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, M.D., B.A., B.Sc.	Angria's Wadi, Girgaum.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, M.A., B.L. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.	Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, M. A., LL.B. Mr. Vrijbhukandas Atmaram.
3	Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote.	Malabar Hill	Merchant	Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram.	Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act, I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a Meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the new Municipal Offices (opposite Victoria Terminus) on Tuesday, the 25th April, 18.3, at 4 p. m. Voting papers will be issued to those entitled to votes only at the meeting.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices: Bombay, 18th April, 1893.

COLLARS! BEST IRISH LINEN. FOUR-FOLD. COLLARS!!

SPECIALLY NEW SHAPES.
MANUFACTURED FOR
THORPE & CO.

Shakespeare, Turn down all round ....
Improved Shakespeare, Turn down all round..........
Stylish, small Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep ......
Liverpool, Large Turn down Corner, 2 1-8 inches deep ....
Lord Harris, Large Turn Corner, 2½ inches deep......
The Mess Stand-up, 2 1-8 inches..........
The Guards Stand-up, 2½ inches..........
Esplanade, Stand-up, 2 inches deep, 1 inch space in front ....
Embassy "Military," 1¾ inches deep ....

Rs. 6-12 per dozen.

Special Reversible Cuffs.......... Rs. 12-8

CELLULOID COLLARS, FRONTS, AND CUFFS.

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

COOLING WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
SAUMUR.		
A sparkling dry Wine, very fine	30 0	17 0
STEINWEIN.		
Very fine, choice, old	28 0	...
SAUTERNES.		
Graves, a full flavoured Wine	20 0	...
Barsac, fine rich character	23 0	...
Superior Sauterne, well matured	30 0	...
BURGANDIES.		
Beaune, red, good body and vintage	20 0	11 0
Pommard, a red, soft, full flavoured Wine	24 0	13 0
CHAMBERTIN.		
A red Wine, of fine bouquet	32 0	17 0
RUDESHEIMER.		
Very dry and delicate	33 0	17 8
HOCKHEIMER.		
Full body, fine aroma	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS.		
A choice, white, good body Dinner Wine	23 0	12 8
CLARETS.		
Chateau Laffitte, choicest vintage	34 0	18 0
Chateau LaMarque, mellow Dinner Wine	18 0	10 0
Other Brands in Stock, from	Rs. 10-12 to	27 0

N.B.—Owing to the fall in Exchange the above Prices are subject to an increase of 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

NEW MACHINERY having been Erected, we are now Bottling our Waters at the high pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch, which is 30 lbs. higher than the pressure usually used.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS AND DRY PLATES

OF ALL SIZES
JUST RECEIVED PER P. & O. STEAMER "ORIENTAL."
Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete New Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

SOFT FELT HATS.

THE BADEN THIN & LIGHT.
THE SHAPES—WORN TO-DAY.
BLACK & COLORS Rs. 7-8.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. "THE NOTED FIRM FOR HATS."

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,

IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE

At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments :—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano......	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs) ...	380
Do. do. do. ...	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou"......	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR..............MR. HARRY STANLEY.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

OPERA COMPANY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!!

TO-NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH,

The Magnificent Burlesque, in 3 Acts.

"BLUE-BEARD."

NEW LOCALS, NEW SONGS,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES.

N.B.—The first appearance in Bombay of Miss LIZZIE DONNELLY, the Premiere Skirt-Dancer of Australasia, who will appear in her brilliant rendition of "TARA-RA-BOOM-DE-A."

Mesdames Tilly Lake, Flo. Stephenson, and Fanny Peters in their Charming Statuesque Ballet.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH.

GRAND NAUTICAL NIGHT,

H. M. S. PINAFORE, in 2 ACTS.

By GILBERT & SULLIVAN.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST and 22ND,

The Superbly Beautiful Burlesque, in 3 Acts,

"PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM."

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 22ND,

A Grand Mid-day Performance, for the Convenience of Schools, Families, and Children to see

"PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM."

PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16 Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.

Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.

Box Office open from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager. A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,

HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING, 8 annas.
THE PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.
5 COMPLETE SHOWS 5

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORE-TELLER: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.

Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE PALACE OF WONDERS ON THE MAIDAN.

Come Everybody, Don't Delay, and See the WONDERS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

Exhibited by MADAME CORA and her Assistants.

From 7 to 11 P.M. Admission:—8 Annas and 4 Annas.

FOR SALE, the magnificent Russian Duck TENT, Privately or by Auction, on Monday, 24th April. Apply H. STANLEY, Gaiety Theatre.

TOWN HALL.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S

THIRD GRAND CONCERT

TO-NIGHT.

At which he will be assisted by Mr. R. Wenning and the following Ladies and Gentlemen Amateur Singers:—Mrs Allan, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Carpenter, Miss Deimler, Miss W. Deimler, Miss H. Green, Miss Smith, Miss N. Tudball, Mr. Anderson Clark, Mr. R. A. English, Mr. J. Ezechiel, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. A. F. Harrington, Mr. E. H. Hickman, Mr. H. S. G. Macpherson, Mr. J. B. Macbeth, Mr. H E. Moore, Mr. C. F. Moir, Major Martin, Mr. H. M. Steuart, and Mr. F. D. Stranack.

Miss Flower and Mr. Wenning will act as accompanyists.

Tickets of Admission, Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Unreserved, Re. 1, can be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

Doors open at 9. To commence at 9-30 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered for 11-30 p.m.

THE MAGNETIC LADY

(Arrived from England by Last Mail)

WILL GIVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF

SEANCES

AT

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,

A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,

NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Eve is in attendance each evening to conduct Visitors through intricate miles of paths shadowed and decorated with floral and paradisical emblems.

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 6 to 7 and from 8 to 10 p.m.,

ONE RUPEE.

To the Bower only from 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 P.M.

EIGHT ANNAS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, Per Italian Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain G. MERELLO, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 18th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING for the ELECTION of a MEMBER of the Municipal Corporation, in the place of Col W. H. WILSON, resigned, will be held in the Corporation Hall of the New Municipal Offices (opposite Victoria Terminus), on TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1893, at 4 P.M.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th April, 1893.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 319 (Clause 1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, notice is hereby given that ABDUL RAHIMAN STREET, from Pydowni to the Crawford Market, will be CLOSED for all wheeled traffic except Tramcars going North or South on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 5 P.M. for drain cleaning operations.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Bombay Municipal Office: Public Health Department, 18th April, 1893.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.

SUPERFINE WHITE SHIRTS,
Rs. 5-8.

CASHMERE DRESS SUITS,
LINED SILK,
Rs. 75.

CLUB JACKET, SEMI-DRESS,
Rs. 38-8.

DRESS SOCKS,
EMBROIDERED SILK FRONTS,
Rs. 2-14.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
TAILORS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Busines, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

CARRIAGE KNEE WRAPPERS, Washing Linen in Stripes and Checks, Rs. 5-0 and 6-8. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co. Sole Agents.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 10 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 7, 5-8 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are Specially Selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RICH UMBRELLAS, FOR SALE, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Fort, Bombay, Apply to the AGENT.

FOR SALE.—A very good DOG-CART and a BAY ARAB PONY, 13·2. height, complete with Harness, &c. Apply to "R. A.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3; goes well in harness, aged, Rs. 350—Apply to "C.A.S," care of this Paper.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL, Lime Juice, Lemon Juice, Syrups of Limes. All these are wholesome and pleasant Beverages for Hot Season. Per Bot As. 12; Pint, As. 6.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, CHIEF and THIRD OFFICERS for the s. s. "Swordsman." Apply to VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co., Samuel Street, Mandvi.

STABLING WANTED, in Fort, for one Horse and Cart. Apply "A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, Experienced HEAD PRESSMAN. Only competent men with good habits need apply. References "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, from early May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW for 6 months, Malabar or Cumballa Hill preferred.—Address "A.," care of this Office.

WANTED.—A MAID, ENGLISH, wants a situation as Maid or Dress-maker. Good milliner and dress-maker.—Address "M. B.," care of Mrs. J. D. PARSONS, Lucknow.

WANTED, AT ONCE, an ARAB HORSE 14 by 3 or 15 hands. Apply to "E." care of EDWARDS and Co., Tea Planters and Merchants, Fort.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 4 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged. —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and commodious. Two new Detached Houses are lately built for the convenience of families wishing to have separate houses. Early applications for Hot Season requested. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and Child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL Well known, most central, very close to Public Office and situated in the coolest part of the Hill. COMMODIOUS ROOMS and CLEAN TABLE.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says.—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from PURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufacture specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

TEAS! TEAS!!—Finest Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb.; Pekoe Souchong As. 14 per lb.; Family Mixture, As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions and Oilman-stores.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivitie &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage [illegible]. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 5-15 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

(1)—To vote an Address of Congratulation to SIR WM. WEDDERBURN, BART., on his Election as a MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

(2)—To Memorialise the Bombay Government with reference to the Subsidiary Rules recently promulgated for the reconstitution of the Bombay Legislative Council.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. F. L. McAFEE has been appointed Secretary of the above Society, and that all communications are to be addressed to his Office, 9, Church Gate Street, which is the Registered Office of the Society.

D. GOSTLING,
Chairman of Directors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify that he has returned from England, and resumed charge of the office of AGENT of the COMPANY in INDIA from THIS DATE.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Bombay, 15th April, 1893.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1893, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and others interested in the welfare of Seamen and this Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHA RAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 290, inclusive of conveyance allowance.

The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES............Rs. 15,96,500

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank is again receiving Deposits for 1, 2, and 3 Months at Special Rates of Interest, which may be ascertained on application at this Office or at the Bombay Branch.

By Order of the Board.

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

adras, 11th April, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the SUPPLY for one year (1st August 1893, to 31st July, 1894), of PAPER for the State Press, Baroda.

Complete lists, forms of tender, conditions and samples of paper can be obtained from this Office on payment of Annas Twelve (British Currency).

Tenders must be delivered before 12 Noon, (Madras Time) of the 29th of May, 1893.

K. M. JOGLEKAR, M. A.,
Superintendent.

Office of the Superintendent State Press, Baroda, 2nd April, 1893.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

HARDING'S HOTEL, "BONDGATE," SIMLA.

THIS ESTATE is centrically situated on the Mall, and occupies one of the most valuable sites in Simla.

For particulars apply to
MR. JAMES CRADDOCK,
Nessville, Simla.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!

CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

TELEPHONES

MRS MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Disease peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for oure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CELLULAR CLOTHING

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CELLULAR SHIRTS
FOR TENNIS,
FOR OFFICE,
FOR DRESS,
CELLULAR BANIANS.
CELLULAR SLEEPING SUITS.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL WEAR, NON-SHRINKING.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3½ per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia......TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTAT US JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * * *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S O P
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy * * *
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 120 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch ****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch *****
Gonne, Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

FROM Rs. 22 TO Rs. 24 PER DOZ.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Superior White Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 48 PER DOZ.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 64 PER DOZ.

RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

OUT-STATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

RETAIL AGENTS:—MESSRS. DENISON NA Co.,
33, Hummum Stree.

☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS.
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK STREET.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shipp should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effe with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proce and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY &

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., questions regardin giras, wanta and other guarant rights with an introductory account of the settlement Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.............................Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFEREN Price 8 As. each. Can be had at Gazette" Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,070
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	19,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex.div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16¼
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	887½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	57½
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18¾Ex d

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	890 205
Apollo	750	2,600	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	130	135
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	925
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	375xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	295
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	595
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	950-55

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410xd
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	690xd
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,115
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	860xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.5
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,605
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	12p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450-55
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 80	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	600
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	490xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mil's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 26-3	
China Leaf	" 26-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 25-8	"
Do. do. new	" 25-4	"
Australia do.	" 26-2	
Bombay do.	" 25-12	
English Sovereigns	" 16-6	
Do. Drazons	" 16-5	
Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	" 106-11	
las Dollars	" 226	Nominal.
can do.	" 223	
rancs	" 321	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company's Meeting, 4 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, Monthly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Herr Carl Walther's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Saint Marnock, Saint Hubert, and Naseri left the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Peshawur left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong direct, per extra s. s. Teheran, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 20th instant.

FOUND.—A purse, containing Rs. 25, in currency notes, &c., found by Mr. Ramchandra Krishnarao Mankar, on Khote Footpath, Back Bay, has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

THEFT AT IMAMWADA.—Mahomed Ibraim, a merchant, who arrived in Bombay by the s. s. King Arthur from Teheran, on the 16th instant, and who is now residing at Imamwada, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 1,700 in currency from the pocket of his coat, which was hung on a nail in the room.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Suckoo, a Hindu woman, aged sixty-five years. For the last three or four months the deceased had been suffering from fever. On Monday last she became delirious, and while in that state jumped into a well, in the compound of a house at Colaba. She was at once taken out of the well in an unconscious state, and removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, while in an unsound state of mind.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE ON A GIRL.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Constable Good charged Bapoo Vittoo before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to outrage one Manee, aged ten years, living with her mother Cheroo, at Kammatipura. Cheroo sent Manee to a shop to get some liquor for her on the 12th of March last. The accused met Manee on the road, and induced her to follow him to a room in a house at Kammatipura. The accused there tried to outrage the girl, who cried out for help, when some neighbours went to her help and rescued her. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—1. The Fauna and Flora of the Kachin Hills, by Capt. G. H. H. Couchman. 2. The Poisonous Plants of Bombay, Part IV., by Surgeon-Major K. R Kirtikar. 3 Miscellaneous Notes :—(a) A Bold Panther, by Captain P. L. Cox ; (b) Measurement of Sambur Horns, by Col. Kenneth Mackenzie ; (c) Ducks, by Mr. C. D. Lester ; (d) The Giant Betel-Nut Palm, by Mr. C. Hudson ; (e) The Habits of the Copper-Smith Barbet, by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.; (f) The Breading Season of the Sarus Crane, by Mr. H. Bulkley ; and (g) A Butterfly attracted by tobacco-smoke, by Mr. R. G. Oxenham.

SONG SERVICE AT THE MAZAGON M. E. CHURCH.—On last Monday evening, the Mazagon community had the pleasure of listening to a well-rendered service of song, the Mazagon Methodist Church, the subject of the service being entitled "Bart's Joy." The singers were mostly Sunday school scholars of the above church, to whom great credit is due for the efficient way they performed their parts. The "Little Orange Seller's Cry," sung as a solo by a lad of ten, justly deserved the applause it received by the large and appreciative audience. The reading was done by the chairman Mr. J. Morris who put into it all the pathos and feeling which the touching anecdote required. We understand that the leader of the choir has consented to render the service again at Colaba shortly.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Fairoolla Abdoola was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with seriously assaulting his uncle, Hyder Budroodin, with a stick. On the 3rd instant the complainant had a quarrel with the accused's father about some domestic affairs. On the same evening, whilst the complainant was smoking his hooka the accused fell on him suddenly and gave him three blows on the head with a stick, inflicting serious injuries. Hyder was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for several days. The complainant said that as the accused was related to him, he did not like to see heavy punishment inflicted on him. The Magistrate, taking this recommendation into consideration, sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30, and ordered that Rs. 20 be made over to the complainant out of the fine, if paid.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last Hindu month of Chaiter ending on 16th April, 1893, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,022, among them the number of new admissions was 559 ; classified as stated below, the average daily attendance being 104·2 :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	41	18	23	82
Vanias	83	32	35	150
Brahmins	60	8	16	84
Lohanas	12	3	4	19
Other Castes	147	25	52	224
Total	313	86	130	559

ASSAULT ON BOATMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Rama Janu and seven others were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Budia and Gopia Ramprasad and others. On Monday last, whilst the complainants' boat, which was tied to another was at anchor at Lakarbunder, the accused came there with their boat, and asked the complainants to allow them to pass it by separating their boat from the other boat to which it had been tied. The complainants refused to do so, stating that it might imperil their boat as the sea was then very rough. The accused thereupon boarded on the complainants' boat and assaulted them. The Magistrate sentenced the first and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, and ordered that they should be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for six months. Three others were fined Rs. 5 each, and bound over in a sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace for a period of six months, whilst the rests were warned and discharged.

THE MANAGER OF THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

THE case in which Mr. Superintendent Brewin charged J. A. Murray, who had styled himself as the chief manager of a bogus institute, called Victoria Natural History Institute, with cheating Raghubudyal Suckal by false representation in respect of three halves of currency notes for Rs. 500 each, which the complainant had deposited with the accused as security for his services. It appeared from the evidence produced by Mr. Brewin that the accused pledged the three halves of the currency notes with a Marwaree, who lost them yesterday from the pocket of his coat.

Mr. Cooper, in disposing of the case, said : It appears to me from the evidence and it is admitted by the accused that the complainant forwarded to him three halves of the three currency notes for Rs. 500 each, of the Calcutta and Lahore circles. The numbers of the notes are 54,320, 65,380, and 53,713. They were sent to the accused for being retained by him till he got the other halves. Complainant's suspicions were afterwards aroused, and he did not forward the other halves to the accused. The accused admits that he made use of the three halves by pawning them with a Marwaree for Rs. 1,500, and that is no doubt a criminal misappropriation. As the accused had been committed by the High Court to a long term of imprisonment, I sentence him only to one day's imprisonment. I make an order that if the notes are found and produced in the court, they should be made over to the complainant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Service will be held on board the s.s. Glantivy, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

MURDER IN A PRINTING PRESS.

IMPERATRIX VS. KESHOWLAL LALUBHAI.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 6th ultimo, found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Inverarity with Mr. G. B. Rele and Mr. D. M. Sanzgiri, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared from the evidence in the case that the body of Bai Parson, whom the prisoner was accused of having murdered on the night of the 15th October, 1891, was found lying in a quantity of fresh blood in a room of a printing press, of which the accused is the proprietor. There was a large cut on her throat, and a knife was lying near her head. She was seen alive in her usual good health at the printing press at 6 p. m., on that day. The evidence was clear on the point that she was murdered at the printing press on the night of the 15th October, 1891. The prisoner was at the printing press till 9-30 p.m., when he went to sleep. Later at night cries were heard proceeding from the part of the premises which was in the occupation of the prisoner. Soon afterwards he was seen walking down the street with a bundle in his hand. He then went to a friend's house and bathed there at a late hour of the night. He made a statement to one Choonilal Amtha that a murder had been committed at his press, and told him to state, if questioned, that from 10 p. m. to 2 a. m., the prisoner and Choonilal were out to witness a "garbee" dance. When arrested, he gave the police inspector a wrong name. On the police going into the accused's room at the printing press, they found the dead body of Parson lying on the floor in a pool of blood with a large cut on her throat. Near her head was lying a knife full of blood, and a bottle half filled with chloroform. Parson used to go to the accused's house to consult him on matters of account ; and the accused was often seen going to her house. Near her body were found some clothes usually worn by her, and a book of accounts which belonged to her. At the time of her death she was possessed of ornaments worth about Rs. 1,500 ; but none of them were found in her house which was searched on the day following the murder. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and the Sessions Judge, agreeing with the verdict, sentenced him to death.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering the court's decision on the appeal, said : After a careful consideration of the arguments which have been addressed to us, we have come to the conclusion that the capital sentence must be confirmed. There can be no doubt that the unanimous verdict of the jury was correct. There may be some points which, after this lapse of time, have not been completely cleared up. For instance, Chotalal Natujee is not now forthcoming. He was examined by the police directly after the murder was committed, and there is nothing to show when he left Ahmedabad. He was employed in the prisoner's printing press, and there has never apparently been any evidence to the effect that he was seen near the scene of the murder on the night when the crime was committed. But assuming that he had something to do with the murder, and taking into account the strongly-expressed opinion of the Sessions Judge that Chotalal Lalla, the employe of the press, who was sleeping on the premises that night, has only told half of what he knows, we have still an irresistible body of evidence pointing to the conclusion that the prisoner was the person who must have taken the principal part in the murder. The corpse was found in the prisoner's bed-room, not in one of the rooms occupied by the press, but in the prisoner's private room. Death had evidently been caused recently, and, as the inspector said, at the place where the body was found. There is no suggestion that the crime was committed elsewhere, and the body put where it was found. It is not denied that the prisoner was seen on the premises on the evening in question. It is proved, and indeed admitted by the prisoner, that in the dead of night he changed his clothes and absconded, and remained in concealment in foreign territory for nearly a year when he was arrested. His account of his actions and motives is quite incredible. No doubt, the exact object for which the murder was committed is shrouded in mystery. It seems unlikely that a deliberately planned murder would have been carried out in the way in which this was committed. On the other hand, the presence of the bottle of chloroform seems to indicate an intention deliberately formed to make the woman unconscious. It is useless speculating on those points. But this much is clear that a cruel murder was committed by the prisoner either alone or with the assistance of others. We, therefore, dismiss the appeal and confirm the sentence of death.

THE P. & O. S. S. PESHAWUR.

THE following passengers left by the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, Captain J. F. Jephson, for Ismailia, Marseilles, Brindisi, and London yesterday.

For Ismailia.—Col. and Miss Plowden.

For Marseilles.—Mrs. Adie, Mr. H. Bethune, Col. W. S. Brooke, Mrs. Blood, Mrs. de la Croix, Mr. A. P. Dansay, Surg-Major Dwyer, Col. G. H. Flood, Dr. D. J. Flynn, Capt. Georges, Capt. Gwynne, Mr. H. H. Hulse, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Jones and child, Mr. A. G. B. Jardine, Mr. Jopp, Mr. C. E. Kane, Mrs. Kilgour, Mr. Littledale, Miss Miles, Mr. Murray, Lieut. Purvis, Mr. Ross Scott, Mr. G. P. Rose, Mr. Salinger, Mr. Shroff, Mrs. Summons, Capt. Serase-Dickins, Miss Stevenson, Capt. White, Miss Carr White, and Capt. Walker.

For Brindisi.—Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, Capt. Fairbairn, Mr. H. C. Knox, Col. A. S. Roberts, and Mr. Penny.

For London.—Mr. Allbless, Col. B. N. Anley, Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mr. W. H. Brady, Gen. and Mrs. Black and child, Mr. Bailey and infant, Mrs. Clarke and child, Mrs. and Miss Cook, Surg-Col. and Mrs. Cook and two children, Major and Mrs. Cunliffe, Mr. Curtis, Capt. H. Capel-Cure, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Davidson and child, Major P. T. Freyer, Lady Nesta FitzGerald, Lady Mabel FitzGerald, Major and Mrs. Goldney and two children, Lieut. H. A. Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Gannon, Mr. Gannon (junior), Mr. F. D. Hancock, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Henderson and two children, Mr. Hastings, Mr. H. F. Hawse, Mr. B. D. A. Innes, Mrs. Irwin, four children, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Kitts, Mrs. Kilbert, Mr. Kennedy, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Langley, Mr. A. E. Leathem, Major and Mrs. Lloyd and child, Mr. C. V. Lyne, Col. Martin, Rev. F. Moulson, Mrs. Mathews, Rev. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mrs. Newnham, child, and infant, Mrs. and Miss O'Connor, Mr. H. O'Connell, Col. Ommaney, Mr. and Mrs. Peyton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Surg-Major and Mrs. A. W. Street and infant, Mrs. Scott and infant, Mr. E. Smith, Miss Sigel, Surg-Major and Mrs. Thompson, child, and two infants, Mr. S. Thuillier, Mr. J. H. Thomson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Wall, Major and Mrs. G. F. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. J. H. Walker, Major Wingate, and Mr. Watt.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended April 8, 1893, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	98,000	2,89,000	4,000	3,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	212	627	9	848
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	13,31,565	27,28,970	54,582	41,15,117
Total for 14 weeks	14,29,565	30,17,970	58,582	45,06,117
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,730	2,51,378	6,834	3,60,942
Per mile of Ry do.	208	560	15	783
Total to corresponding date do.	13,37,537	28,62,517	76,231	42,76,285

Increase for the week .... Rs. 30,058
Do. to date 2,29,832

THE article on the recent dispute between Lord Cromer and the Khedive which appears in the April number of "The Nineteenth Century" is an authoritative statement made through Mr. Wilfrid Blunt of the Khedive's own view of the matter, which his Highness is especially anxious to put before the British public. It is needless to say that the article is admirably written. But its substance is not always as satisfactory as its style. Mr. Blunt admires young Abbas—and we are not surprised at that. He declares that "the only branch of the administration which our officials have made quite successful has been that of irrigation. Nobody in Egypt quarrels with the English engineers, or doubts the value of their services ; nor does any one, however patriotic, dream of economising their well-earned pay." Mr. Blunt says that the army "stands next, but not to the extent of official boasting. Although the fellaheen have been taught to drill and to fight, it is not true that they have been taught to love their trade or to love their English officers."

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 8th April 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Muhammed Nadimullah Sahib Ghatala, Magistrate of Banganapalle Estate of Kurnool District in the Madras Presidency, for smoking *hukka* with the aid of a lamp or candle light :—Albert Angelo Lacey, 116, Ripon Street, Calcutta, for extracting fibre from the agave or aloe pine apple and other fibrous plants :—James Patterson, Handcock, Public Works Inspector, Bengal Central Railway, of Habra Tobarre, 24-Pergunnahs, in Bengal, British India, for Handcocks Premier Challenge Spring Self-pulling Patent Punkah Machine :—William Evarts Richards, Patent Agent, of 203, Broadway, City, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in support for books and other like articles :—Henry Samuel Pruyn, Mechanical Engineer, residing at Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, State of New York, for railway cars :—Robert Augustus Panchaud of 43, Great Tower Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for drawing off or dispersing aerated liquids. Frans Hjalmar Rundguist Wanner, Works Manager, Liljehalmen, Stockholm, Sweden, for improvements in the construction of railway and other wheels. Mark Fawcett, Brett Agate Elphicke and John Hope, Constructional Engineers, of 50, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, England, for improvements in the construction of fireproof and ventilating floors, ceilings and roofs, etc. Hans Hirschfeld, of 62, Augustrasse, Berlin, Druggist, for improved incandescent mediums for purposes of illumination. Charles Hodgson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for an improvement in point locks for railways. Richard Harte, of 1, Chats-worth Villas, Croydon, in the County of Surrey, England, journalist, for improvements in cryptographic instruments. Samson Fox, Civil Engineer, of the Leeds Forge, New Wortley, Leeds, in the County of York, England, for improvements in the manufacture of axle boxes and in apparatus for the purpose.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888 :—Beaumont Richard Harrington, now residing at No. 1, Wood Street, in the City of Calcutta, Civil Engineer, amended specification of his invention for a refuse and excrement incinerator. (Filed 28th March 1893.) Gerald Herbert Fenton, Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class Army Veterinary Department, Station Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, Madras, for a horse float for conveyance of horses on two wheels. (Filed 30th March 1893.) ; Syed Amir Ali, Coffee Planter, at present an inhabitant of Hassan in the Province of Mysore, in the Madras Presidency, for certain improvements and alterations in his invention called the "Hussani Coffee Peeler." (Filed 30th March 1893.) ; Loudoun Francis MacLean, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, of Wazirabad, Punjab, India, for improvements in gear connected with falling gates in shutters for irrigation weirs. (Filed 13th March 1893 ; Humphry Adam Hole, Tea Planter of Atgram, Sylhet, for an improved tea-drying machine which can also be used for withering fresh tea leaf. (Filed 4th April 1893.) Levi Hildreth Young, of 22, Paddock Street, St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada, Manufacturer, for improvement in locking nuts on bolts used in fastening the fish-plates on the rails of railroads and for like purposes. (Filed 4th April 1893.) ; The Electrical Wonder Company, Limited, of 425, Strand, in the County of London, England, for improvements in apparatus or means for exhibiting optical illusions. Filed 29th March 1893.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—George Bakewell Dewhurst, of the firm of Messieurs G. and R. Dewhurst, of Great Marlborough Street, Manchester, County of Lancaster. England, Manufacturers and Merchants for improvements in apparatus for marking folded piece-goods with trade marks and other marks and devices and for printing and colouring such marks and devices at a single operation, part of the said improvements being applicable to the rollers used in ordinary calico printing. (From 21st May 1893 to 20th May 1894) ; William Lindsey Henderson, of Khangaum, West Berar, Engineer, and Frederick Walter Shallis, of 9, Marine Street, Bombay, Engineer, for an improved beater cotton gin. (From 27th April 1893 to 26th April 1894.)

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V. of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act,] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. A. H. J. Berge's invention for "improvements in the acid saccharification of amylaceous substances." (Specification filed 13th December 1888.) ; Mr. J. J. Bell's invention for "an improved tent and for improvements in tents." (Specification filed 3rd January 1889.) ; Mr. J. A. Cundall's invention for "improvements in the method of imprinting marks and devices upon folded piece-goods and in apparatus therefor." (Specification filed 2nd January 1889.) ; Mr. W. H. Noble's invention for "Improvements in the manufacture of gunpowder, and of gunpowder charges for guns." (Specification filed 28th December 1888) ; Invention of the Farbenfabriken Vormals Friedrich Bayer and Company for "improvements in the manufacture of azodyes." (Specification filed 10th December 1888) ; Messrs. H. F. Clayton and G. H. Holdroyd's invention for "an improved method of filtering and apparatus therefor." (Specification filed 20th December 1888.)

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1892-93 up to 11th April are as follows :—

In the month of February 1893.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	14,83,897	1,56,66,020	1,71,51,917
Exports	16,81,369	2,38,006	19,22,375
Net Imports	—1,95,472	1,54,28,014	1,52,32,512

To the end of the month of February 1893.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,48,41,102	14,09,03,837	15,57,44,939
Exports	4,44,90,920	2,31,68,265	6,76,59,185
Net Imports	—2,96,49,818	11,77,35,572	8,80,85,754

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1892-93.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of February 1893	15,05,417	1,03,67,161	1,18,72,578
To the end of the month of February, 1893 (Progressive)	2,76,33,695	8,58,71,121	11,35,04,816

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of February 1893	22,60,011	1,14,00,022	1,36,60,033
To the end of the month of February, 1893 (Progressive)	2,83,31,477	8,61,35,318	11,52,66,7

POURING boiling water in large quantities into the sewers is a practice which obviously requires to be placed under strict regulations. In Liverpool it appears that it is a rule in the majority of industrial establishments to discharge neither hot water nor steam into the sewers between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., a space of time which covers the working day of the men who have duties in the sewers ; but for want of knowing this rule an engine-driver, at the Phœnix Oil Mill, the other day, blew a large quantity of boiling water down the tube at nine in the morning, the excuse being that the blowpipe was clogged. The consequence was that an unfortunate man at work underground was terribly scalded. He was rescued by a comrade, who, hearing groans, heroically descended the manhole, and, brought the sufferer to the surface. Unhappily the scalded man has since died of his injuries. The coroner's jury, while exonerating the engine-driver, have added to their verdict a rider calling upon the Corporation to establish a rule rendering it imperative on mill-owners not to discharge hot water or steam into the sewers save within certain fixed hours.

AN exciting scene, a Berlin correspondent says, was witnessed the other day at Charlottenburg. The giant balloon Humboldt was making its third ascent and had scarcely risen when the breeze drove it towards a high factory chimney. Lieutenant Gross, one of the occupants of the car, saw at once the danger, and emptied several sandbags. But in spite of this the balloon sped with lightning rapidity towards the stack. The car struck the brickwork, and the point of the lightning conductor pierced the balloon and tore a great hole in the silk. Great excitement prevailed amongst the onlookers, who cried out "the balloon is torn ! " Several ladies fainted. Lieutenant Gross, however, never lost his presence of mind. Seeing that he could not land over the houses of the town, he emptied one sandbag after another and sailed off in a south-east direction, the torn shreds of silk flying like pennons.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain H B C Plommer, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE s s Melbridge, 1,855 tons, Captain L G Borge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Meyn, 91 tons, Captain J Gibb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (5th March) via Macalla and Aden, with 10 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain T P Nailor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Thos Miller, Mr T B Ashby and 31 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and Miss Blakeman and Mr. Whyneper as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Brig-Surgn-Col Banks, Mrs Davidson, Surgn-Major O'Dwyer, Mr Coghill, Mr Kennedy, Mr. Beamen, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim and 185 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Merello, arrived yesterday :—From Genoa—Major Carandini, Mrs Carandini, one friend and child, Mr R Porter, Mr F Pelite, Mrs Pelite and one child, Mr G D'Angelis, Mr R Xessenlopps, Mr G Faletti, Mr F Begis, Mr G Spelgath and 2 friends. From Alexandria—Mr S Kun. From Port Said—Mr Girandas and friend, Mr and Mrs Discler and Mr and Mrs W Wissman. From Aden—4 deck passengers.

TEN days' quarantine against arrivals from littoral between Mokha and Lith reduced to five days' quarantine from 14th April.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Macnab	1493	Wakefor	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
A	Swordsman	937	Macderman	Zanzibar	20-4	V Ebrahim
B	Valturno	1536	Brown	Hull	20-4	F Muir & Co
C	K. Arthur	1047	Knox	Persian Gulf	19-4	B&P S N Co
D	Rheinfels	1775	Tocler	Hamburg		Glade & Co
E	Ehrenfels	1521	Warickmaster	Hamburg	19-4	Glade&Co
F	Wastwater	1843	Marttiman	Havre	19-4	W&AGraham
G	Rowtor	1510	Horman	Amsterdam	19-4	K Nixon&Co
H	Cumerie	1993	New	Havre		K Nixon&Co
M	Kt. of St. John	2248	Billet	Jedda		K Nixon&Co
N	Niagara	2000	McConochie	Barcelona		K Nixon & Co
O	Start	1554	Stettin	Stellin	22-4	K Nixon & Co
P	Glantivy	1922	Francis	Marseilles	21-4	W&AGraham
Q	Thyra	2244	Dunning	Genoa &c.	30-4	W&AGraham

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
S.S.	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Marmagoa	18-4	Shpd&Co
"	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	C. Mandvie	18-4	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Oriental	2711	Moule	China	19-4	P & O Co
2	Armenia	3395	Haynes	Marseilles	20-4	W&AGraham
3	Taif	878	Tyndal	Mauritius	20-4	H C Joosub
4	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	22-4	P & O Co
5	Teheran	1694	Leigh	China	19-4	P & O Co
6	Kt. Templar	2704	Pain	Antwerp	19-4	K Nixon&Co
7	Peshawur	2240	Jephson	London	18-4	P & O Co
8	Thisbe	1789	Castanza	China	21-4	A L S N Co
9	Kt. Commander	2734	Thomas	Dunkirk		K Nixon&Co
10	Warnambool	2212	Elkins	Antwerp	22-4	F Muir & Co
12	Lobelia	1913	Owen	Amsterdam		K Nixon & Co
13	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool	1-5	E Bates & Co
15	Gwalior	1602	Speck	Not fixed		P & O Co.
16	Lady Armstrong	2012	Abbott	Amsterdam		Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

		Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Destination.
S.S.	Kapurthala	...	19-4	Coast and Karachi
"	Karagola	19-4	22-4	Do.
"	Purulia	...	23-4	Karachi and P. Gulf.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Wednesday, 19th April.)
H M S Abyssinia........ 2900 ....Government.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, April 15.
	Vadala (s)	Nailor	Calcutta.
	Meyn (s)	Gibb	Aden, March 5.
	Melbridge (s)	Borge	Cape Town, March 25
	Elwick (s)	Steele	Cardiff, March 11.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa, March 27.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Peshawar (s)	Jephson	London, &c.
	Byculla (s)	Plommer	Galle.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rheinfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Eden Hall, for Liverpool.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Beville, Major-Genl, Bo. Dist Staff, on duty, from Poona.

APRIL 16.

Brooke, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on Medical certificate, from Raipur.

APRIL 17.

Georges, Capt, 3rd Ms L I, on leave, from Bellary.

APRIL 18.

Brown, 2nd Lt, Bengal 2nd Wilts Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.
Jones, Major, Bo. R E, on furlough, from Kirkee.
Westropp, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Westropp, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Lyons, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Poona.
Banks, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 17.

Spring, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.

APRIL 18.

Belthine, Lt, Bengal, 32nd Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Waldron, Capt, 16th Bengal Cavy, on leave, to France.
Lyne, Lt, 16th Ms I, on leave, to England.
Cook, Surgn-Col, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Plowden, Col, Ms Staff Corps, to England.
Dukkins, Capt, Bengal 2nd High L I, on leave, to England.
Thomson, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, to England.
Wilson, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Hawkshaw, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
White, Capt, Bengal, 5th P I, on leave, to England.
Brooke, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Rodick, Major, Bo, R Fusers, on leave, to Nagpore.
Addington, Capt, Bo, on leave, to Nagpore.
Cugliffe, Major, Bengal, 2nd Oxford L I, on leave, to England.
Swann, Capt, Bo, D A A G, on leave, to England.
Elton, Col, Ms, 16th M I on leave, to Secunderabad.
Georges, Capt, 3rd Ms, L I, on furlough, to England.
Beville, Major-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Hunt, Vety-Lt, Bo, A V D, on leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th April.

1. N.-C. Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2. The annual Regiment Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Friday next, the 21st Instant, at 9 o'clock p.m.

3. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize lists and Prizes.

4. Officers and Volunteers who intend being present are requested to wear Mess Dress (red or white) or uniform (red or white).

5. The Bombay Volunteer Rifle association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their swords to Head-Quarters for the annual Inspection. Belts should be retained.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th April.

1. The return Shooting Match with the Bombay Light Horse will take place at 4 p m on Saturday next, the 22nd instant, at the Colaba Rifle range. The following are the names of Members composing the B V A Team :—Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, Sergts D Pinder and W H Jackson, Corpl F J Taylor, Gunners A Bond, F Blodwell, C H Butler, J A Geddes and W Penton (Waiting Member).

2. Leave of absence for one month from to-day's date is granted to Lieut J Sanders-Slater.

3. During the absence on leave of Lieut J S Slater, Lieut H W Barrow will perform the duties of Actg Adjt.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 18th instant and posted as follows :—No 304 Gr Henry J Illsley to No 2 Sub-Dn No 1 Coy ; and No 305 Gr Charles Norman to No 3 Sub-Dn No 1 Coy.

5. It is notified for information that the distribution of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association prizes will take place in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 21st instant, at 9 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 17th April, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·703
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·636
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·9
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	448

*From midnight to midnight.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia (s)—60 bales wool, M Jaitha, 100 ba'es wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar (s)—13 cwts ramputree, E Passia and Co ; 6 cwts ramputree, s. Shureeff and Co; 6 cwts fishmaws, R Fazul; 155 cwts olibanum, and 122 cwts mother of pearl shells, Nanjeebhoy Meanee ; 134 cwts mother of pearl shells, M Fuckeerbhoy ; 24 cwts indigo, E Mahomed ; 244 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 5 hogsheads Framjee Nowrojee ; 5 cwts Nepaul pepper, 5 hogsheads pickle and chutney, D P Batha and Co.

Carthage (s)—12 bales skins, V Ganjee ; 8 bales skins, P Damjee ; 21 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 85 cwts gum, M Jaffer.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia (s)—500 cwts myrabollams, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Volturno (s)—3,000 cwts lang, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Armenia (s)—9 cases woolen carpets, Fleming and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Warrnambool (s)—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 9,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brother ; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,085 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 310 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Kt Templar (s)—2,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels (s)—660 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 4,000 rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Etona (s)—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,015 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar, and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Frey (s)—13,220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 12,053 cwts linseed, and 4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURGH.

Volturno s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Commander s—3,00 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co 8,002 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Castlegarth s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Niagara s—110 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co ; 400 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 1,600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co, 9,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 350 bales cotton; E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lobelia s—450 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peshawur s—2,700 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Armenia s—37 cwts gingelley seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cumeria s—184½ cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed. Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed and 12,996 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Wastwater s—3 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR STETTIN.

Start s—8,004 cwts castorseed, 4002 cwts rapeseed, 25 cwts gingelly seed, and 4,002 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR TORREDEL ANUNZIATA.

Lady Armstrong s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Kt Errant s—250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Glantivy s—500 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Armenia s—975 cwts mustard seed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—100 bales twist, The Bombay National Manufacturing Co ; 4 cases Cambay stone, E Noordin and Co ; 62 cwts sharkfins, Nanjibhoy Meanee ; 112 cwt sharkfins, and 15 cwts fishmaws, M H E Ellias ; 52 cwt sharkfins, and 3 cwts fishmaws, P Damjee ; 193 cwts ooplate, P F Talati ; 135 cwts olibanum and 30 cwts fenneiseed, Quan Lamroo ; 300 cwts onions, The Onion Co.

Oriental s—23 bales twist, T M Sons and Co ; 25 bales twist, G T Mooljee and Co ; 75 bales twist, T Mooljee and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 40 bales twist, The National S and W Co ; 105 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 35 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 20 chests opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—23 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 550 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 390 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 65 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 50 bales twist, T M Sons and Co ; 25 bales twist, G T Mooljee and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 14 bales piece goods, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, F Pestonjee ; 25 bales twist, Alliance Cotton M Co ; 50 bales twist, E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Thisbe s—250 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Oriental s—105 bales cotton, Chutoorbhoy Morarjee ; 50 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—100 bales cotton, T Hurjeewundas.
Oriental s—22 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF APRIL, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·680	W S W	3	99·0	77·1	26	..	5·18	+3·29
Agra	29·720	S W	6	100·5	74·5	23	..	2·38	+1·23
Cawnpore	29·723	W N W	8	102·5	77·1	40	..	4·27	...
Allahabad	29·680	W N W	8	105·4	77·3	31	..	3·29	+1·38
Jhansi	29·729	W	2	103·0	79·7	31	...	2·34	+0·86
Jacobabad	29·711	S	3	98·0	69·7	52	..	3·79	+3·07
Karachi	29·7-6	N W	13	89·0	76·3	80	...	4·26	+2·81
Jeypore	29·700	W N W	6	98·3	68·4	39	..	2·82	+1·87
Ajmere	29·775	S W	9	95·9	76·0	35	...	2·37	+1·50
Deesa	29·788	W	9	101·4	69·8	·8	...	0·61	+0·10
Ahmedabad	29·802	N W	2	102·3	75·1	50	..	0·46	..
Rajkot	29·838	W	11	101·4	67·8	63	..	0·50	...
Veraval	29·835	N N W	12	93·7	73·2	75	..	0·41	..
Neemuch	28·816	N W	9	94·8	67·7	30	..	2·32	+1·66
Indore	29·786	N W	4	95·0	70·1	25	...	1·59	+0·59
Saugor	29·744	W	5	99·9	73·6	25	..	5·44	+2·82
Jubbulpore	29·761	W	2	100·5	71·6	36	..	5·55	+2·93
Hoshangabad	29·793	Calm	1	97·9	70·7	41	..	3·37	−1·59
Khandwa	29·782	W	8	93·7	72·2	32	..	3·19	+1·80
Raipur	29·697	N N W	3	104·5	75·5	26	..	4·96	+2·52
Nagpur	29·728	N N W	7	104·3	77·9	2·	..	7·49	+4·73
Amraoti	29·745	N	7	102·7	75·8	22	..	7·01	+4·76
Akola	29·754	N W	7	104·7	72·2	28	..	6·97	+4·01
Surat	29·837	N N W	F	97·2	7·5	66	...	0·27	+0·02
Malegaon	29·818	N W	7	99·4	·1·2	90	..	0·84	−0·70
Bombay	29·785	N N E	19	92·2	79·3	46	..	0·83	−0·01
Poona	29·800	W N W	4	97·5	67·4	37	...	0·64	−1·40
Sholapur	29·780	N W	10	102·7	75·0	29	..	4·13	+2·03
Ratnagiri	29·752	S S E	5	90·3	75·9	·1	..	1·26	+0·28
Belgaum	29·719	N E	?	97·8	74·6	12	..	0·74	−2·26
Goa	29·796	S W	11	92·1	79·4	72	..	2·50	..
Karwar	29·776	W	4	89·8	78·6	77	...	[illegible]	−4·23
Mangalore	29·801	Calm	2	91·3	81·9	78	...	4·84	+0·86
Calicut	29·790	N N E	9	91·7	81·6	·7	..	4·77	−4·43
Cochin	29·807	E	F	92·3	79·6	77	0·17	16·57	+2·42
Bangalore	29·806	W S W	7	95·2	71·8	78	..	2·13	−3·72
Secunderabad	29·771	S E	5	99·	75·8	65	...	10·18	+7·42
Masuliptm	29·765	S	7	94·6	78·1	85	..	1·49	−7·20
Bellary	29·752	W N W	4	103·5	79·4	80	..	1·63	−1·40
Cuddapah	29·72·	N E	..	106·7	80·9	45	...	2·51	−1·66
Madras	29·780	S	14	86·2	78·6	73	...	7·59	−17·40
Coimbatore	29·771	S	1	98·2	73·8	93	...	5·13	−2·42
Trichinopoly	29·775	Calm	3	103·6	78·3	64		2·72	−9·92
Negapatam	29·780	S	10	88·5	72·7	73		15·13	−18·34
Colombo	29·324	N E	9	88·0	74·5	87	0·26	22·62	−14·67

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid in Sind, Rajputana Gujarat, Central India and at Jubbulpore, Khandwa and Aurangabad, and moderate to slight in other places. The general distribution is irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds at Karwar, Goa and Ratnagiri exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Bhuj, Bombay, Sholapur, Madras and Jeypore. This morning, the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Allahabad, 16 at Malegaon and 12 at Sholapur. The day and night temperature variations are irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Cuddapah and the lowest 68° at Neemuch and Jeypore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in most places. Rain in light to moderate showers has fallen at Cochin. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression off the West Coast between Veraval and Mangalore with the centre in about latitude 15° or 16° N., longitude 70° or 71° E., and, as the winds are cyclonic at Ratnagiri, Goa and Karwar, the weather on and off that coast is very unsettled. At Ratnagiri the sea is rising, and fresh to strong squally winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Mangalore. Hence the weather on and off the West Coast is very unsettled at present. Rain is falling on the Malabar Coast, and, if it continues, the depression off the West Coast wil grow deeper.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, tw st, &c. :—
2 bales grey drills.
8 cases white gauze, 12 yards.
2 cases Turkey red cambrics.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales „ dhooties.

An invoice of confectionery, drugs, &c., by G. F. Coward, consisting of—

Peppermint, Ipecacuana and Cough Lozenges, Pink Jujubes, and Refined and Linseed Liquorice, Essence Peppermint, Jamaica and Commomile Ginger, Tincture Myrrh and Laudanum, Balsum Copivi, Dab 's Carminative, Victoria and Camphor Dentifrice, Toilet Powder, Pure and Lime Juice Glycerine, Milk of Roses, Jamaica Pomatum, Cold Cream, Carbonat of Soda and Magnesia, Brandy Bitter, Pengent Smelling Sal, &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Jeeva N. Mahomed—
F W 8753 3-3—2 cases Army cloth, 30-38 yards by 50".
E S & Co 9092 5-7—3 bales grey Army blankets, 60" by 90".
8377 ½ 2 bales blankets (coloured).

On account and at the risk of Purbhoodas Gangadas and by order of Messrs. Dossabhoy Dinshaw & Co.—
R M
V 2513-15—3 cases white nansook, No. 2555, 38 by 18.
N

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 19, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 81 of 1891, Fazal Jaffer vs. Virbai, widow, and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Furniture Bazar, near the Crawford Market, the remaining stock-in-trade of the late Mr. Fazulbhoy Peroo Virji, consisting of teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COW LANE, NEAR BORA BHAT LANE, GIRGAUM.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mungesh Sabharam Pilgaokar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sittaram Bhaiset Kolkar and Radhabai, widow of Bhai Gungadhur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day, of February, 1891, the following property, viz —

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Cow Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under old No. 679 new No. 3,059, old Survey No. 516, new Survey No. 7899, containing by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 853 and street No. 9, and bounded on the east by the said Cow Lane, on the west by the passage of the cart of Damodar Gunput, on the north by the house of Babajee Withoba, and on the south by the property of Sadanund Trimbuckjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Persian carpet, rich oil-paintings, lion and tiger skins with heads, Lady's English-made side saddle, single harness, English-made ice box, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, China matting, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Major C J BLOMFIELD.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE
of
A CAREFULLY SELECTED COLLECTION
of
VALUABLE BOOKS, MANY OF THEM PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,
relating to
INDIA AND THE EAST GENERALLY.
LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 p.m., a consignment of the above books of which catalogues are printed and may be had on application to the undersigned.

The books are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late K. M Heeramaneck, Esquire, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 34, Land's End and Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (next to the bungalow of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th and THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. each day the very valuable and substantial made blackwood and teakwood french-polished dining-room and drawing-room furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best electro-plated ware, superior cabinet ornaments, very valuable marble, alabaster, Tera-cotta and bronze life-size statues and figures, very old satsuma flower jars, English gilt pier tables with pier glasses, valuable oil paintings and oleographs, of various choice subjects, valuable Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and standard lamps supported on figures, fairy lamps, Tucker's 3, 5, and 9 light kerosine argand lamps, valuable marble and bronze ball clocks, one very handsome double C spring barouche by Benison Bros, a very handsome gig buggy by Windover, one very handsome almost new rubber bicycle wheeled-double. C spring victoria, fitted with electric lamps by Windover, one very handsome rubber wheeled mail-phaeton by Windover, with a spare set of plain wheels, one strong glass fronted brougham, English made perambulators, a pair of very showy and fast waler mares, one very handsome black waler mare, two very handsome Arab horses, one grey and the other bay going both in saddle and harness, one pony-mare, sets of English-made double and single harness, a large collection of crotons, ferns, roses, lilies, palms, &c., in tubs and pots, &c. &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a. m. on the first day of sale and the carriages and horses (if not previously disposed of) at 2 p.m. on the second day of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MOOZAVER PAKHADY 3rd STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the surviving mortgagee Nurseydass Currumchund and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Diago Manvel D Souza in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of June, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Moozawar Pakhady 3rd street, on the western side thereof at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration district and subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 square yards and bounded on the north by the property lately belonging to Hormusjee Doobash and a lane, on the south by the property of Domingo F. Simaons, on the east by a public lane and the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard, and on the west by the said Moozawar Pakhady 3rd street, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 367 new No. 11613, old survey No. 400, and new survey No. 3257 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 2, and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY known as Tarraporewalla's House, in Lohar Chawl, or new Line Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve on the premises, by order of the parties concerned, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 760 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the pucka-built dwelling house, cookrooms, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Lohar Chawl or New Line Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, and 2758, and street Nos. 303, 1, 3, 305, and 3/7, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1157, new No. 6388, old Survey No. 1205, 6-1125, and new Survey No. 2-61, and for Pension and Tax under old No. 396, new No. 2284, old Survey Nos. 1205 and 6-1215, and new Survey Nos. 1 and 2-61, and bounded on the east by the property formerly belonging to Muckoondji Shamjee and now to Bhasker Shamji, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cawasjee Pallonjee Sethna and others, on the north by the property formerly belonging to Abbajee Rowjee and now to Merwanjee Rustomjee Billimoria, and on the south by the public road, called New Line Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Wilderness, Mazagon, near the "Bhundarvara Reservoir," the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Hink's lamps, table ornaments, poultry, poultry house, choice garden plants, coal cooking stove, etc., the property of J. BRENNAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A New D. B. C. F. shot gun by Beattie of London, forward action, top snap, owner leaving the country,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 19, 1893.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND
HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND
AGENTS OF VESSELS
NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.
MARCKS & Co, Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS :
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Rope Manufacturer.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness o the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard.
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at „ 1 8 „
Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Kesserbai, wife of Mr. Jamnadas Odhowji, and on account and at the risk of Dayabhai Bhagwandas, who having contracted to purchase the undermentioned property has made default in completing the purchase, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the said undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, measuring 93 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 6500, and street No. 106-108, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2209, and New No. 9292, and old survey No. 430, and New survey No. 5175, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Purshotum Bhugwandas, on or towards the west by the house of Vithul Dewji, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Cawasji Patel Tank road.

The said property is at present subject to a mortgage, but the mortgagee consents to the Auction Sale of the mortgaged premises free of his charge and to do all reasonable things and acts to make the conveyance to the purchaser perfect.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Furdunji P. Pavri, Solicitor for the said Kesserbai or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable plants in tubs and pots, at Nepean Sea Road, Lower Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of bird nest and golden ferns, anthurium, palms of various kinds, lily, alocasia, mettalic crotons, hibiscus, honey suckle, and various other plants, and a few couple of fancy fowls, the property of A. C. WALKER, Esq.

The plants are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey—
3773-76—4 cases glassware.
4647 —1 „ „
2996-99—4 cases „
2929 —1 „ „

On account of the concerned.
1 mess tent, single pole with double fly and wall.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Strong second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham with a powerful bay horse and harness, the property of a Gentleman going up-country.
1 Strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 Powerful bay Arab horse, aged, 14-2, goes in single and double harness.
1 Strong dog-cart with pony and harness.
1 Lady's and 2 Gentlemen saddles and bridles complete.
1 Bicycle 56" wheel.

AUCTION SALE of Pianofortes, Musical Box, Lady's and Gentleman Saddle, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
1 grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 cottage piano in good order.
1 musical box, playing 8 airs.
1 ice machine.
3 child's perambulators.
Lady's and Gentleman's saddle, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES at Mr. Oomer Jamal's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a lot of Arab and Persian, Horses, consisting of racers, hunters, chargers, Ponies galloways &c. the property of different native dealers proceeding to their native country.

Also on account of the estate of the late Sullaman Jasim.
1 Chesnut Arab horse
1 Grey Galloway.
1 Bay Pony.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cooperage," the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich Brussels and Persian carpets, very handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of SIR GEORGE GREAVES, late Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

The property of another gentleman.
1 pair of handsome strong bay Walers, 16 hands, good movers.
1 pair of handsome grey well bred Arab horses, very quiet, suitable for family, quiet in single and double-harness.
1 handsome strong Bran new Calcutta-built family brake by Dykes and Co., Calcutta.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Dabooiker Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french polished and open carved household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, fancy fulkari door curtains, &c, the property of F FREYOGEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 19, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18.

THE only change yesterday in the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter was an advance of ⅛ per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £63 1-16. The price of Bar Silver remained at 38d. per oz. ; and in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 83 cents per oz. ; demand Exchange on London, however, having further advanced ¼ cent, to 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought half a million ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·40 to 83·50 cents per oz. The English and French Funds were unchanged at 98⅞ for Consols; and 96 for Rentes. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of extra Wire Transfers on Bombay, at 1s. 2 21-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained for this medium of remittance on Saturday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate remained at 1s. 2 7-16d.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday at the last sale rates. 710,000 Goat Skins, and 630,000 Sheep Skins are put forward at these sales.

The Wheat Market had become dull, with No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool 1d. per cental cheaper, at 5s. 11d., ex-quay, White Delhi being unchanged at the same quotation. The Linseed market was quiet ; but Reuter, as usual, makes no change in quotations for Bombay Seed.

A further drop of ⅛d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4⅝d. per lb., and Arrivals were 9-64d. lower in all positions. In East Indian Cotton there was a decline of ⅛ in all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawattee, and in "Good" Hinguughat. "Fair" Brown Egyptian Cotton was also ⅛d. lower, at 4⅞d. per lb. The Market closed dull ; Surats dull ; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having been only 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In NewYork, also, a further decline of 3-16 cent per lb. was established in the price of ready Mid-Uplands, at 7 15-16 cents per lb., while July Futures were 28 points lower, at 7·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales ; and the total figures to date this season now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts ...	9,000	9,000	12,000
Two days' do.	17,000	16,000	22,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892 ...	4,632,000	6,624,000	6,455,000

Under the influence of the furthur decline in the ruling markets for the staple, as noticed above Cotton has been dull here to-day, and prices have receded Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy. Hardly any fresh business has been done, the only purchase by exporters being 100 bales of Wadwan, at Rs. 212 ; while the Mills have taken only 450 bales, made up of 200 Viramgaum, at Rs. 223-5 ; 100 each of Broach, at Rs. 231 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 186 ; and 50 Cutch at Rs. 212 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady in tone to-day, a small export business having been done in the former, and a moderate one in the latter ; but prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..........................	17,445	bales.
Wheat...........................	73,742	cwt.
Linseed.........................	82,341	„
Rapeseed........................	83,826	„
Gingelly........................	3,118	„
Poppyseed.......................	10,185	„
Groundnuts......................	9,791	„
Castorseed......................	14,795	„
Rice............................	14,293	„

FREIGHTS opened rather weaker, but close unchanged. The ready steamer "Melbridge" has been fixed at 14s. 6d. per ton for one picked port, Continental or United Kingdom ; the "Rydal Hall" (s) for early May loading, has been fixed for Marseilles and Liverpool, at 15s, with option to Marseilles and Genoa, at 14s. 6d. per ton ; the Mab (s) also for early May loading, has been fixed for two Mediterranean or one Continental port, at 15s. ; and the "Egremont Castle" (s), for late May loading, has also been fixed at 15s. per ton for two Mediterranean or Adriatic ports.

EXCHANGE opened again with a steady feeling at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, for cash, without attracting much enquiry ; and for three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 2 25-32d., with the same result, a very moderate business being reported either way in ready transactions. For forward delivery, the rates quoted for May and June for Bank remittance have been 1s. 2 19-32d. for Telegraphic for the former month, and 1s. 2 9-16d. for the latter ; and for Credits, 1s. 2¾d. for May, and 1s. 2 11-32d. for June, but with little business reported thereat ; and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2⅝d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......1s. 2 5/8d.		„
Do.	3 months' sight.1s. 2 11-16d.		„
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 25-32d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·55¼.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at last evening's rate for Fours for Money, but 1-16 per cent. lower for Account, closing quotation being 104⅝, 104 7-16, and 104 9-16 for cash, next month's settlement, and the June account, respectively ; 101 nominal being now the rate for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—The only movement to-day has been in Cotton Mill Scrip, in which we note an advance of Rs. 30 in Union S. & M ; of Rs. 20 in Sunderdass and Rs. 15 in Khandeish ; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Madras United, and Union Mill ; and of Rs. 15 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, at our revised quotations.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Surats dull.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
Consols	98⅞
Silver	38
Rentes	96

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this evening.

PORT SAID, APRIL 17.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

SUEZ, APRIL 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

APRIL 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Kobe left this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 18.

The Orient Line mail steamer Oruba arrived from Suez.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	6	55 p.m.	11	51
Teheran	18	2	21 p.m.	...	23
Suez	18	3	0 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 18th April, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	55	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
„ Madras	1	7	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 17.

10 p.m.	85·1

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	87·7
2 p.m.	86·3
p.m.	86·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERNARD—April 8, at Madras, the wife of Edwin Townshend Bernard, Asst Examiner, Military Accounts Department, of a son.

COMRIE—April 9, at Rampur Hat, E I Ry, the wife of J Comrie, of a daughter.

FIDDIAN—April 8, at Trichinopoly, the wife of J P Fiddian, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WINSTANLEY—MAWSON—April 3, at St Luke's Church, Jullundur, William Murray, the eldest son of William Winstanley, of Liverpool, to Fanny, the third daughter of the late David Mawson, of Calcutta, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Milton, of Barking, Essex.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—April 7, Alexander Scott Campbell, of Dibrugarh.

FERGUSON—April 3, at Moriani, Jorhat, Assam, Isabel Mary Esplin, dearly beloved wife of John Paul Ferguson, aged 21 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1893.

THE controversy between the Calcutta Municipality and the Calcutta Tramway Company is, of course, a matter in which Bombay has no direct concern. We can only hope that the points at issue will be adjusted, and that the Calcutta public will not be exposed to the serious inconvenience inseparable from the discontinuance of a service, which carries some 12,600,000 passengers per annum to and fro in the city. The ambitious hackney carriage proprietors and drivers, who have munificently offered to take out 5,000 additional licenses, and thereby pay a lakh into the municipal treasury, cannot possibly carry millions of passengers as economically as the tramcars. The quadrupling of all the hackney carriages in the city would not give the amount of accommodation required. The cheapest hackney fares would be six-fold those charged by the Tramway Company. The Calcutta public would have to pay dearly for the lakh which has been so generously offered to the hesitating Corporation. From another point of view, the bargain would be a very bad one for the city all round. One of the difficulties which beset the Tramway Company is the obligation of keeping a certain part of the twenty miles of roadway through which the trams run in constant repair. The hackney gharis, which cut up the roadways in all parts of the city are under no obligation to make good the wear and tear of the road surface. The up-keep of the roads is a much more serious and costly business in Calcutta, where material has to be imported from long distances, than in Bombay, where an abundance of it is to be found on the spot. As a matter of fact, the Calcutta Tramway Company has found it more economical to purchase the metal for the up-keep of the parts of the Calcutta roads for which it is responsible in Bombay, and to take it round by sea, than to go far afield in Bengal and bring it to the city by railway. Not only the road metal for macadamising, but the blocks for pavement which have been procured for part of the line with a view to durability, have been obtained from Bombay. The cost of the up-keep of the roadways in Calcutta is treble that which the Bombay Tramway Company has to meet. This element of higher cost was not sufficiently taken into account when the Calcutta Company contracted to maintain the roadways and to pay a heavy rent for the use of the roads into the bargain.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery. The Calcutta Tramway Company owes its origin to the success achieved by the Bombay Tramway, and a desire to emulate the success achieved in Bombay. The idea of tramways in Calcutta was due to Bombay initiative. Some fifteen years ago, Mr. G. A. Kittredge, the experienced Managing Director of the Bombay Tramway Company, proceeded to Calcutta, and after a careful survey of the local conditions, prepared a scheme for establishing a tramway system in the Bengal capital, similar to that which had proved successful in Bombay. The routes selected would have brought the outlying populous districts into direct communication with the business centre of the city, the docks, the railway station, and the public offices, by four lines passing through populous thoroughfares. The scheme was placed before the Commissioner, Mr. Souttar, and was fully discussed and approved. It so happened that another Mr. Souttar, hearing of what was proposed, came from London to Calcutta, and sent in a scheme which, above and beyond that already submitted, promised a great tram line practically encircling the city. This project was accepted. The practical result has been that the Calcutta Tramways traverse many miles of road outside the busy part of the city where there is no paying traffic. While the Bombay Tramway Company have thirteen miles of road, the Calcutta Tramways have twenty miles. The matter becomes more serious when the twenty miles, a large portion of which does not pay, is a double track, while Bombay has ten miles and a-half double track, and two miles and a-quarter single track. Practically it comes to this that the Calcutta Tramways have forty miles of track to maintain, while the Bombay Company has but twenty-four. The forty miles carry twelve millions of passengers ; while the twenty-four miles carry fourteen millions. The cost of laying the line in Calcutta was consequently much heavier than that incurred in Bombay, and unfortunately with a view to economy a much lighter rail was laid down. The result has been that while the fifty-six-pound rail laid in Bombay nearly twenty years ago, is still in good working order, the forty-pound rail laid twelve or fifteen years ago in Calcutta already requires renewal.

In the Report of the Calcutta Tramway Company for the year 1891, it was stated that during the year the work of re-constructing certain portions of the road would have to be taken in hand without delay. The work, indeed, had been already commenced, and the expenditure for maintenance and re-construction was exceptionally heavy. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to remove part of the lines from the centre to the side of the railway—wherever permission could be obtained for the change—with the view of avoiding the heavy wear and tear of the permanent way, and of minimising the friction between the carriage-owning public and the Company. In the busier parts of the city, steel girder rails of sufficient weight were laid to strengthen the track, and diminish the maintenance charge in future. These changes and improvements were made under circumstances of considerable discouragement, for owing to the exceptional heat that year in Calcutta, the loss of horses, always more heavy than in Bombay, was exceptionally great. The dividend on the year's business after paying interest on debentures was three per cent. The rent payable under the terms of the original concession, had risen to Rs. 50,000 a year. The Corporation pressed that the roadways along the Tramway line should be put in thorough repair, and threatened legal proceedings if the work was not undertaken forthwith. We have already indicated the causes which make the carrying out of such a provision excessively onerous. The Company asked for a reduction in the amount of the track-rent, which was refused. Last year the dividend earned was only one and a-half per cent. If the roadways are to be put in thorough repair, and the heavy rent has still to be paid, it is clear that the one and a-half per cent. dividend will disappear, and the Company can only work at a loss. Under these circumstances, the directors in London have decided to stop the running of the cars if some equitable concession be not made. It seems to be reasonable that an equitable adjustment should be arrived at which will enable the Company to carry millions of passengers for the convenience of Calcutta without paying the penalty of ruin. The capital of the Company is £350,000, with nearly £50,000 raised on debentures, bearing interest at five per cent. It is a matter for consideration whether it would not be as well, under the circumstances, to relieve the Company from the heavy burden of the whole cost of the upkeep of the roadway over which the tram-cars pass. Another means of relief might be found in discontinuing for the present at all events, the working of the non-paying branches outside the town. The horsing of the cars is, and must always be, costly owing to the great heat during the eight months of the year. Some ten or more locomotive engines are employed on parts of the line with a view to diminish the loss on this head, but it is doubtful whether this substitution is not in itself a source of equal loss. However this may be, it is clear that the Corporation in the interest of the people of Calcutta would do well to enable the Company to continue its service, and not, like another Shylock, insist upon its pound of flesh.

THE *coup d'etat* in Servia, so far at least, has created no stir in the south-east of Europe. The telegram stating that the newspaper press of Europe "generally" approve of the bloodless revolution, does not indicate whether the Russian and the Austrian Press have any particular part in this chorus of approval. King Alexander is now seventeen, a year under the age, when crowned heads in Europe attain their majority. By the statutes of the Servian Constitution he could only attain his majority in 1894. It is supposed that that young Sovereign was invited to put on the hands of the clock by his father, ex-King Milan. That King-in-exile only three weeks since issued a manifesto, in which he declared that he has no further part or lot in politics ; that he is neither Conservative, Liberal, nor Radical ; and that his sole desire is to see Servia prosperous under his Majesty King Alexander. It is, perhaps, because of this declaration of disinterestedness that he is credited with having brought about the *coup d'etat*. A short time since a General Election was held, from which the Liberal Ministry emerged with a majority of three, obtained, it is said, by strenuous pressure brought to bear on the electorate. It is not quite easy to understand what precisely constitutes the dividing line in Servia between Conservatives, Liberals, and Radicals. It is even less possible for outsiders to form any clear idea of the dividing line between ex-King Milan and Queen Natalie, the very divergent parents of King Alexander. Queen Natalie is the daughter of a Colonel Keschko, an officer in the Russian Imperial Guard. Her Majesty was not unnaturally suspected of Russian leanings, and as her husband was equally suspected of Austrian leanings, there was sufficient excuse for open bickering. The King divorced the Queen, but the proceedings were pronouncd by high ecclesiastical authority to be invalid. Her Majesty was denied access to her son when he was ten years of age. The Continental Press took sides for and against the one or the other. It was said that Alexander loved his mother passionately, and carried his resentment against his father's ill-treatment of her to the point of hatred. The Queen was forced to leave Servia. Soon afterwards doubtless under the pressure of circumstances the King abdicated in favour of Alexander, and appointed two Regents, whose first measure was to compel the ex-King to follow the Queen in the path of exile. The Regents were credited with Russian proclivities. The young King proceeded on a visit to St. Petersburg where he was treated with great consideration ; on his return he passed through Vienna, where he was equally well received. Now that he has with the help of the Army dismissed his Regents and himself assumed the reins, will he be Pro-Russian or Pro-Austrian or simply Servian in his policy ? It is not easy to answer that question. Servia and Bulgaria have only in part fought out the bitter quarrel which has arisen from a diversity of interests. Russia is known to count on the Pan-Slavism of Servia and Montenegro to support her when the time comes to punish the "ingratitude" of Bulgaria. On the other hand, when hard pressed by the Bulgarians during the late war, the good offices of Austria gave Servia breathing time, and enabled her to repair her losses and negotiate for peace on a footing of equality. It would be interesting to know whether Queen Natalie approves of the *coup d'etat* which gives her beloved son the realities—or at least the externals—of sovereignty a year before the time fixed by calendar and the law.

THE large public meeting in the Town Hall, on Monday, was a remarkable demonstration of the affectionate remembrance in which the personality and the social services of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee are held by all sections of the Bombay community. It was resolved to perpetuate his memory by a suitable memorial, the form of which will be decided hereafter. Mrs. Pechey-Phipson testified to the widespread mourning among the women of the city for one who had done so much to improve their status and to protect the widows and the fatherless and alluded to the open secret that the women of Bombay desire to subscribe for a special memorial which will be a tribute from those on whose behalf he laboured so long and so unselfishly. Mr. G. A. Kittredge, who initiated the scheme for bringing female medical advice to the women of Bombay, attributed the success achieved to the zeal and tact with which Mr. Bengallee brought his personal influence to bear upon the leading men of the city, who at that time found it difficult to believe that such a project could be realised. It was Mr. Cama's trust in Mr. Sorabjee which induced him to give a lakh for the first hospital for women erected in India, and subsequently to increase that munificent gift by Rs. 60,000. His persistence was equally successful in obtaining from Government the grant of the site on which the Cama Hospital now stands. Before accomplishing so much for the women of Bombay, Mr. Sorabjee was no less earnest and no less successful in labouring to secure for children of tender age employed in the Bombay Mills an abridgment of their hours of labour, and the protection secured them by the first Factory Act passed in India. The "public courage," which Mr. Acworth rightly emphasised as a remarkable note in Mr. Sorabjee's character, enabled him to bear with serenity the contumely and misrepresentation which are the lot of reformers until they have brought public opinion to their side. He disregarded clamour and persevered in well-doing, never turning aside from a well-considered purpose, though he was the least arrogant and self-assertive of reformers. He was a many-sided man, of wide sympathies, who devoted his intellectual gifts and his exceptional energy to the service not only of his own community, but of every cause which had for its object the general welfare. It is right that the memory of such a man should be cherished and preserved in the city which benefited by his philanthropic labours.

As a method of employing lunatics at the Nagpur Asylum the Superintendent has suggested—in all seriousness, we presume, since there is never much intentional humour in Government documents—that dairy farms be started. It is almost needless to say that the Chief Commissioner has decided that for the present the matter must remain in abeyance. The phraseology is perhaps chosen with a view of sparing the feelings of the Superintendent, and that the Chief Commissioner meant "must for ever" remain in abeyance, when he wrote "for the present." Spinning and weaving industries have been introduced into the Asylum, and the Chief Commissioner acknowledges this to be a step in the right direction. In carpet-weaving there is not much danger, except to the lunatics themselves and in their occasional flights of fancy the unfortunate weavers may introduce little variations in prescribed designs liable by tourists snapping up curiosities to be considered as positive evidences of artistic genius. But in the working of a dairy farm there is no room for anything which is not strictly consistent with the cut and dried procedure adopted by thoroughly sane keepers of live stock. One touch of originality on the part of a thoroughly well-intentioned lunatic might cause the removal of every inmate and official as well as half the population of Nagpur either to the Burial-ground or the Burning Ghat. In other respects, there is much to commend in the administration of the Asylums at Nagpur, and Jubbulpore, which are reported upon. In the suggestions made for their more profitable working the attention of all district officers is directed to the Deputy Surgeon-General's remarks on the subject of enquiries as to the property possessed by non-criminal lunatics, or the ability of their relations to contribute to their support. The average annual cost of each patient is not high and was less last year than in the preceding twelve months, but the Deputy Surgeon-General believes that it is possible still further to reduce expenditure.

IN consequence of the resignation of his office in the Corporation by Colonel W. H. Wilson, the Municipal Commissioner had fixed yesterday for a Justices' election to fill up the casual vacancy. Three nominations were received up to 5 p.m., yesterday, as follows :—Dr. Peter Peterson, proposed by Mr. George Cotton, and seconded by Mr. W. L. Harvey; Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmookh, proposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta and also by Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, and seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani and Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, respectively; and Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, and seconded by Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas. As the election is a contested one, the Municipal Commissioner has fixed a poll to be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall, at 4 p.m., on Tuesday next.

THE following Resolution, in the Legislative Department, appears in last night's *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary :—The Governor in Council has learnt with regret of the death on the 28th ultimo, of the Honourable Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lukshman Nulkar, C.I.E., an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and desires to place on record his recognition of the valuable services rendered by the deceased during a long public career.

YESTERDAY morning, a boat laden with bales of cotton struck on the rock on the east side of the Prongs Lighthouse, nearly one mile off. As soon as she struck she at once sank, and all the cotton bales were washed away. The crew of the cotia got into their own boat, and came on shore safely.

THE following telegram has been received from Simla by the Port Officer of Bombay yesterday :—Storm signal barometer falling Bombay, Ratnagiri, south south-east wind, Ratnagiri sky overcast, probable weather unsettled off coast, advisable hoist cautionary flag signal. Accordingly a cautionary flag signal was hoisted on the Town Flag Staff yesterday.

A HONGKONG telegram received yesterday says that the week's sales of Bombay yarns only amount to seven hundred bales and the market is very dull.

LAST week's season reports for the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks :—The progress of threshing is showing that in the southern districts that portion of the wheat crop which was sown after the rain of October has yielded less than a half crop of shrivelled grain ; but the early sown crop shows better, and in the northern districts the harvest is generally satisfactory. Prices have a downward tendency.

AT Pondicherry, on the 14th instant, a large crowd assembled to bid adieu to Lieutenant-General MacLeod, the British Consul there. The Governor had given notice that he would personally attend with his staff to see him off by the Malda. Lieutenant-General McLeod has made himself so popular in Pondicherry, that not only the Official Staff but also the leading merchants attended him to the boat, and he left with many expressions of regret from all who had experienced his hospitality and kindness.

THE Shanghai paper says :—The Bombay had the misfortune to touch the ground coming through Bonham Pass, and will probably have to dock.

ANOTHER madman has been to demand an interview of President Carnot. He called at the Palace, and said he had an important communication to make. Being well dressed and gentlemanly, the concierge at first thought of sending him on to the Military Secretary, but, noticing a curious look in his eye, drew him out, and found he was a lunatic. He said he came from St. Die, was a son of Joan of Arc, and inherited her faculty of hearing voices. They ordered him to come to Paris and get himself made King of Dahomey, with the object of carrying the torch of civilisation into the darkness of savage Africa. He felt bound to obey the voices. On one occasion he had resisted them. The penalty was the loss of an eye through an accident. It was replaced by a glass one, which constantly reminded him that he must be docile. The madman was taken to a police-station and searched. He had in his pocket book visiting cards, with the name "M. C. de Comble, St. Die," and 16*l* in notes.

"JESSIE," the Queen's favourite old riding ma was found, the other day, by "The Idler's" contri tors placidly standing in a solitary loose b warmly wrapped in rugs, her own natural coat being like very thick, soft, black plush. With her splendid coat, silky mane and tail, lofty crest, and soft, mild eyes, she looks worthy of her Royal mistress. "Jessie's" pedigree is not given, but she was bred near Balmoral. She is about fifteen hands and three inches in height, black as a coal, and with peculiar white markings on forehead and back. She is now twenty-six or twenty-seven years old, and until within the last twelve months, has carried her Majesty for many years. The Queen is stated very fond of "Jessie," who although now fro age past work, is invariably sent to the Ca inspection when her Majesty is at Windsor.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question put by Mr. Caine, said that in view of the law regulating the election of the Viceroy's Council he was unable to consider the appointment of a financier from England to succeed Sir David Barbour.

Mr. Russell, replying to a question put by Mr. Webb said that Lord Kimberley had appointed a Committee to enquire into the regulations in cantonments and elsewhere in India regarding prostitutes and the treatment of venereal disease in order to ascertain how far they were in accord with the Resolution passed in the Commons in June, 1888.

THE HULL STRIKE.

Mr. Mundella, Mr. John Burns, and two of the Wilsons (members of the ship-owning firm of that name) and some others, held a private Conference in the House of Commons last night, at which an agreement was drafted for a settlement of the Hull Strike.

A Conference of the Trades Unions was held later on, when it was decided to postpone the general strike and submit the agreement of the shipowners to the strikers at Hull.

SEQUEL TO THE MEATH ELECTION.

Mr. Michael Davitt has been served with a notice to show cause why he should not be declared a bankrupt for his inability to pay the costs of the recent election petition at Meath.

This may involve his resigning his seat in Parliament.

THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND IN PRISON.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has been committed to prison for six weeks for burning a document connected with the pending will suit between her and the present Duke of Sutherland.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Goschen made a brilliant speech, in which he attacked the financial proposals made in the Home Rule Bill, contending that Ireland would be unable to balance the Budget.

STRIKES IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 17.

There is increased ferment in connection with the strikes throughout Belgium; desperate conflicts have taken place at Mons and Antwerp, where the troops fired on the strikers, a number of whom were killed and wounded.

THE BELGIAN MILITIA CALLED OUT.

April 18.

In consequence of the serious strike riots two classes of the Belgian Militia have been called out.

EARTHQUAKE IN ZANTE.

ATHENS, April 17.

A renewed terrible earthquake has taken place in the Island of Zante, which has completed the ruin of the capital there. So far as is yet known twenty have been killed and many injured.

It is feared that many villages have been destroyed.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PRETYMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

Brigadier-General Pretyman, Commanding the Sirhind Division, proceeds home on leave next month.

THE HARDWAR FAIR.

It is calculated that between seventy and eighty thousand pilgrims attended the recent fair at Hardwar, which was only of a normal size.

DEATHS AMONG PILGRIMS.

A telegram received from Lahore on Sunday night states that five deaths of Punjabi pilgrims from Hardwar have occurred at Saharanpur. Deaths from cholera also occurred at Umballa and Phillour.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has made an exceptionally prolonged tour throughout his province this season. He got back to Shillong last week after three months spent in visiting various districts in the Assam Valley.

BURGLARY AT LAHORE.

A desperate burglary with violence occurred in the civil station at Lahore, on Friday night, apparently the work of same ruffians who broke into Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn's compound. An armed gang of four men broke into the house of a servant at Caversham. After nearly killing a man with lathis they made away with a heavy box, containing property, valued at Rs. 400. The man who made the most gallant resistance was severely wounded with lathis and was compelled, through loss of blood, to let go the one robber he had seized. The thieves got off scot-free.

THE LATE RAJA HIRA SINGH.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich sends to a local contemporary an appreciative notice of the career of the late Raja Hira Singh who died at Benares recently. The Raja came of a fighting stock, his father having received his Oudh estates for services in the field, and as Risaldar in the 19th Bengal Cavalry he upheld his family's repute for distinguished bravery.

SUICIDE OF A CHILD-WIFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

A coroner's inquest was opened to-day, on the suicide of a young Hindoo wife, aged fourteen, belonging to a respectable family. Apparently she led a terribly unhappy life and was practically prisoner in her father-in-law's house. She surprised one of her sisters-in-law while in company of her maternal uncle, and having spoken of the circumstance her troubles began. She took a large quantity of rough-on-rats when unable to bear the illtreatment longer. The coroner and a leading police court pleader had an unseemly passage-at-arms before the proceedings began, the former objecting the pleader watching the case on behalf of the mother of the deceased and putting questions.

MEETING OF THE SIRDAR'S IN THE DECCAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 18.

In conformity with the invitation of some leading Sirdars a meeting of the Sirdars in Poona was held this evening, under the presidentship of the Chief of Ichalkaranji to consider steps to be taken to organise an Association of Sirdars for representing their interests in view of the recent franchise conferred on their class. After thanking the Government for the recent concession a Provisional Committee was appointed with the Chief of Ichalkaranji as president, and Shrimant Babasaheb Sanglikar as secretary to carry out the objects of the meeting generally and help the Government in working out the present scheme of selection.

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY CRISIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

A mass meeting, in connection with the Tramway difficulty, was held at the Town Hall to-day. The chairman explained the position, and called attention to the points in which the public are specially interested. The first resolution viewed with alarm the strained relation between the Tramway Company and the Corporation, and the threatened suspension of the service which was characterised as punctual and uniformly efficient and satisfactory, and could in the present state of things be hardly replaced. The second resolution urged the Corporation to deal with the Company in a more liberal and forbearing spirit than hitherto, making such concessions and showing such indulgences as may not be inconsistent with duty, and may not materially injure its finances. A committee of Europeans and Natives was appointed to give effect to the above resolutions, all of which were carried unanimously, and spoken to by Natives and Europeans, several of whom were present.

THE HARRIS INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the statement made by Mr. Roughton at the meeting held in connection with the proposed "Harris Institute," the proceedings of which were reported this morning. Mr. Roughton stated that none but Europeans are to be considered eligible for membership, and that if any alteration was proposed to be made it would necessitate a reference back to Lord Harris. Before attempting to offer any criticism on the policy of excluding from the institute all those who are not strictly Europeans, I think it would be well for the public to know what Lord Harris or the Government really intended. At a previous meeting one of the gentlemen present very sensibly asked the chairman for a definition of the term "Europeans," because it can hardly be supposed that the dictionary meaning of the term is proposed to be adopted. The word "European" is defined in "Chamber's" Dictionary as "a native or inhabitant of Europe." Now there are very few so-called Europeans in this country or in this city, who can strictly be called Europeans in the dictionary sense of the word. If, however, it is intended that the Harris Institute shall be confined to only those who come within the dictionary meaning of the term it seems to me that the institute will occupy a most unique position in this country, as it will probably be the only thing of its kind on this side of the world. From our knowledge of Lord Harris and his councillors we can hardly believe that Mr. Roughton's view of what was intended by Government is correct. It is well-known that the term "European" is not used in its strict sense in the Bombay Gymkhana and in almost all of the Clubs and Gymkhanas in this country. One has only to travel through India to know that this is so—and surely the Harris Institute is not going to be so intensely select as to exclude all those poor unfortunates who cannot say they have been born out of India. If, however, the term European is intended to be used in its general sense in including all those who come under the definition given in Section 71 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, then there would be no further cause for complaint for all Indo-Europeans who come within the legal definition will be eligible for membership. Section 71 of the Criminal Procedure Code reads as under:—

(1). All subjects of her Majesty, born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or Natal.

(2). The children and grand-children of any such person by legitimate descent.

In using the term European it is pretty certain that the Government of Bombay could have intended to place no other interpretation than the one given in the Code. One has only to remember that the British Army, the Civil Service, and even the Royal Navy have in the ranks any number of Indo-Europeans, and most of the Clubs and Gymkhanas in this country accept members of the above services without question, although it is perfectly well known that they are not Europeans in the strict sense of the word. The Harris Institute would, indeed, present a very unique spectacle if it did not follow the practice in other clubs. It is understood that the Harris Institute has been started with the object of providing a place of recreation for those Englishmen and others, whose social position precludes them from becoming members of the Gymkhana and the Clubs in Bombay. If it be so, then the promoters of this Institute should exercise that generosity towards their less-favoured brethren which they have themselves failed to receive from the Gymkhanas and Clubs.

It is always unfortunate when race questions arise and those who give prominence to the subject are usually lacking in education and in Christian charity. They either intentionally wound the feelings of those who by accident of birth cannot call themselves English, Scotch, or Irish, or, perhaps, the only qualification they possess is the fact of their having been born out of India. We do not hear of discussions of race question, in England, where there are just as many different nationalities represented as out here, every man there is as good as his neighbour, whatever his nationality may be, and it is unfortunate that Englishmen, especially those of the uneducated class, should persistently violate the precept, which is dinned into one's ears in their own country, viz., "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."—Yours, &c.

QUITE ENGLISH YOU KNOW.

Bombay, April 18.

DR. WELLINGTON GRAY.

A correspondent "Who Knows" writes that the notice we have taken of Dr. W. Gray's work in India is not complete without the following facts:—After the Bombay Exhibition 1873 the Victoria and Albert Museum was in a muddle, as most of the economical specimens were thrown into a tent and the lists and catalogues mislaid. The collection was rearranged, labelled, and augmented by this gentleman. The late Agri-Horticultural Society came to grief after the speculative mania of 1864, and the work of winding it up fell on Dr. Gray after the resignation and departure of its indefatigable secretary, Sir George Birdwood. Dr. Gray had a very heavy and arduous task to perform, and as the funds of the Society were then almost *nil* he had to spend nearly three thousand rupees out of his own pocket to keep up the Victoria Gardens, "the white elephant" (as Sir George says in his last report) of the Society. Dr. Gray successfully carried on experiments in jute cultivation at his own cost, and Government have appreciated his work in three resolutions (of which our correspondent has copies). Again, for the first time in the history of fibrous plants of India Dr. Gray brought to the notice of Government that the Malachra Capitata (Graham M. rotundi folia), imported by Dr. Nero sixty years ago as anthelmintic (warm destroying plant) yields a fibre superior to jute. Experiments were carried on, samples of fibre sent to British experts, and Government were pleased to decide in a resolution that land should be granted without assessment for a number of years to those who will undertake the cultivation of the plants. Seeds were collected in mounds under Dr. Gray's direct supervision and distributed among district officers for free distribution. But nothing came out, as the Indian farmer will not undertake a new task, not known to his forefathers. At last Dr. Gray induced some of the low caste Hindus of Bombay to prepare fibre from the wild plants growing on the Byculla Flats, and when they were ready at his cost he gave them permission to sell them to the Bhoras on their own account. The result can be watched by any resident of Bombay. After the close of the monsoon every year these poor people collect the wild plants, extract its fibre, and sell it to the Bhoras. Thus a humble yet commercially very important industry has been established. In the formation of the Science College of Poona (which was merely an Engineering College) Dr. Gray has worked as Member and Secretary of the Committee appointed by Government, and his report (which the writer took a week to copy) is in print. A perusal will show that many of his suggestions have been adopted by Government and by the most able Principal of that College (Dr. Theodore Cooke). The Scientific Museum at the Grant Medical College was improved, re-labelled, and augmented during Dr. Gray's Curatorship and his old students distinctly remember how he worked at the pathological specimens until his long and graceful beard was soiled. If anybody has any claims to an honorary degree of the Bombay University, Dr. Gray is one pre-eminently deserving of the honour as a practical educationist of the highest degree.

An interesting discovery, our Rome correspondent tells us, has been made in the excavations for the foundations of a Benedictine monastery which is being built on the Aventine. A large terra cotta vase was found full of gold coins, so well preserved that they looked as if they had just come from the mint. The coins are of the time of the Emperor Lucius Verus, and have the image of the Emperor on one side. The workmen who found the treasure tried to conceal it, but, like the thieves of the fable, quarrelled over the division of the spoil, and were thus discovered.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 8th April, 1893, were: for passengers, etc., Rs. 77,954, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,18,006, making altogether Rs. 1,95,960, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 233-4-7. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,75,737-9-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 209-3-5.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 18th March, 1893, were: for passengers, etc., Rs. 66,387-13-1, and for goods, etc., Rs. 85,859-6-10, making altogether Rs. 1,52,247-3-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 145-15-6. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,28,518-8-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 135-9-1.

Mr. Clement Scott, writes the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, has been vapouring the old stereotyped orthodox bosh about the planter's need for combining in his own person the capacities of doctor, engineer, lawyer, soldier, &c. It is time this old world theory were exploded. There is no royal road open only to planters towards becoming masters of all trades. The planter, if he is wise, pays a monthly retaining fee to the district doctor, the engineer, and the best vakeel he can get hold of in the station, he is on good terms with the daroga, and in case of need summons whichever of those functionaries whose professional services are requisite. If he thoroughly understands tea bushes and natives he does well. And it takes a fairly good man to do it really well.

There was a very large congregation present at the morning service at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on Saturday, to witness the induction and installation of the Rev. W. Weston Elwes, late Acting Archdeacon, as Archdeacon of Madras, *vice* the Rev. J. F. Browne, B. D., who has retired. The clergy who were present and took part in the ceremony were the Rev. C. H. Parker, the Rev. C. H. Pelly, the Rev. A. C. Taylor, the Rev. A. Westcott, the Rev. T. Davies, the Rev. R. B. Feast, the Rev. Dr. Brandon, the Rev. J. T. Lawrence, the Rev. W. Scott, the Rev. Mr. Vedamuttu, the Rev. Mr. Gnanamuttu, the Rev. Mr. Satthi Nadar, and the Rev. Mr. Sagaium. At 7 a. m., the hour of commencing morning service they marched in procession out to their respective stalls when Matins were commenced, these being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Parker, the Rev. Mr. Pelly reading the first, and the Rev. Mr. Scott, the second lesson. Immediately after the latter the clergy marched in procession to the Bishop's vestry, the hymn sung on the occasion being (No. 355) "Lead, Father, by Thy Spirit from on High, and Thy Ordained Servants bless." At the Bishop's vestry the clergy were met by the Rev. W. Weston Elwes, the new Archdeacon and he was conducted by them to the chancel, where the Rev. Taylor, Garrison Chaplain, Officiating Commissary to the A. C. Lord Bishop, having been authorised on this behalf, read the Mandate appointing the Rev. Mr. Elwes Archdeacon of Madras, and conducted him to the Archidiaconal chair, proclaiming him, at the same time to be in possession thereof. The unfinished portion of the morning service was then proceeded with.

A company at Naples are preparing a mosaic representing the return of Columbus to Spain for Mr. Furber of Chicago, who is building a palace in that city to be called the Columbus Palace, and which will be the largest private house in America. The mosaic measures about two hundred square feet, and is designed by Cavaliere E. Paoletti.

Madame Venturi, friend and translator of Mazzini, whose death was recently announced, left the bulk of her property to Mr. John Dillon, M.P. It included a house in London well-known to a large circle of visitors. Mr. Dillon whilst accepting a legacy of books from his old friend has declined to benefit by her intentions with respect to the house, which he has placed at the disposal of some of her relations.

Once more there is trouble in the world of cycling as to the definition of an amateur. The English National Cyclists' Union is at variance on the subject with the French Association Velocipedique d' Amateurs, with the result that English and French amateurs are not able to meet, for the present at all events, in friendly rivalry. Now a fresh difficulty has arisen among our own men. It seems that it has become the custom of late for cycling clubs to encourage touring by voting sums of money out of the club funds to enable members to make longer journeys than they might otherwise be disposed to undertake. The stay-at-home ones, whose utmost stretch of ambition is to go to Ripley, are thus made to pay part of the cost of opening up new and less hackneyed paths for wheelmen. But do the men who accept club money for touring cease thereby to be amateurs? That is the question that is agitating cyclists at the present time. On behalf of those more immediately concerned it is urged that it is only by taking money in a racing competition that a man debars himself from the privileges of amateurship, but this interpretation would obviously lead further than is intended, since it would enable an amateur to earn a living as a paid pacemaker to racing men.

In the pages of "Petermann's Mittheilungen" Dr. Wichmann gives a notice of the scientific results of the Emin Pacha Expedition of 1890-92, as communicated by his indefatigable fellow-worker, Dr. Stuhlmann. The colossal volume of these results is unexampled in the history of exploration. The map material consists of one hundred and forty-six closely-filled octavo pages, with the routes from Kafuro to Southern Momfu; three maps containing thirty-three pieces of mountain profiles, &c.; forty views taken in the district between the Albert Edward and Albert Lakes; a diary of geodetic measurements; the remainder of the route to the coast; the route from Muansa to Bagamoyo provisionally traced, with thirteen tables of mountain profiles; about two dozen map sketches of single districts by Dr. Stuhlmann; various scientific work relating to position of places; a large book of one hundred and eleven folio pages, with measurements of height; and numerous meteorological observations. There have also arrived fifteen cases containing collections of objects of natural history and ethnology and lists of words from twenty different languages.

Apropos of the courage and heroism of women, a correspondent calls our attention to the story of the recent outbreak of fire at the Kidderminster Borough Hospital for Infectious Diseases. The building is, or rather was, for it was burned to the ground on the occasion, a wooden structure, roofed with felt, and tarcoated. At the time of the outbreak there were twenty-eight patients in the building, of whom twenty-five were children between six months and ten years of age, and when the fire was first discovered the entire staff at hand consisted of the matron, Miss Mulligan, two nurses, and two maids. In a very short space of time the whole place was alight. Yet in spite of the suddenness of the disaster these few women, headed by their matron, succeeded in removing the whole of the inmates under their care, with one exception only. This was a little child of nineteen months old, who in the hurry and excitement had been for the time overlooked. As soon as the oversight was discovered these devoted women again entered the burning building, and endeavoured, but unhappily in vain, to reach the cot where the child had lain. Miss Mulligan, the matron, has lost many valuable articles, and one of the nurses has been deprived of all she possessed, save some articles of underclothing. Our correspondent suggests that there should be some public recognition of the splendid courage and presence of mind shown by this handful of women.

It was while visiting the Windsor stables that the writers in "The Idler" came in one of the coach-houses upon a vehicle of historical and pathetic interest. This was the post-chaise in which her Majesty and the late Prince Consort travelled all through Germany about seven years after their marriage. It is fitted up with a writing-case and all sorts of conveniences, and hung on C-springs. The Royal mews at Windsor, which were built in 1841, cover a space of no less than four acres of ground, and, together with those at Buckingham Palace, are under the supervision of Colonel Sir George Maude, K. C. B., who also purchases most of her Majesty's horses.

THE REPORT OF THE LEPROSY COMMISSION.

It has long been a matter of comment that the Report drawn up in 1891 by the Leprosy Commissioners who visited India at the instance of the Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, has not been given to the public. We have repeatedly heard that it was about to be given to the printers, and we have heard on the best authority that it has been printed; but it has not yet been published. The following Memorandum drawn up in June, 1892, by the Committee, will in part at least explain why there has been such reluctance to make the Report public:—

NATIONAL LEPROSY FUND.

Memorandum on the Report of the Leprosy Commissioners.

Your Committee having been instructed to consider and report to you upon the publication of the Report of the Leprosy Commissioners in India, in 1890-91, beg to submit the following considerations:—

I. They desire to place on record their sense of the ability with which the Commissioners conducted their investigations while in India, and of the comprehensive and valuable nature of their Report.

II. The conclusions at which the Commissioners arrived have been summarised by them at the end of their report as follows—the evidence upon which these conclusions rest being displayed at length in the earlier pages of the Report:—

(1.) "Leprosy is a desease *sui generis*, it is not a form of syphilis or tuberculosis, but has striking ætiological analogies with the latter."

(2.) "Leprosy is not diffused by hereditary transmission; and for this reason, and the established amount of sterility among lepers, the disease has a natural tendency to die out."

(3.) "Though in a scientific classification of diseases, leprosy must be regarded as contagious, and also inoculable, yet the extent to which it is propagated by these means is exceedingly small."

(4.) "Leprosy is not directly originated by the use of any particular article of food, nor by any climatic or telluric conditions, nor by insanitary surroundings; neither does it peculiarly affect any race or caste."

(5.) "Leprosy is indirectly influenced by insanitary surroundings, such as poverty, bad food, or deficient drainage or ventilation; for these, by causing a predisposition, increase the susceptibility of the individual to the disease."

(6.) "Leprosy, in the great majority of cases, originates *de novo*, that is, from a sequence or concurrence of causes and conditions, dealt with in the report and which are related to each other in ways at present imperfectly known."

III. Thirdly, the Commissioners having been instructed to report upon the practical measures to be taken for the control or restriction of the disease in India, have suggested the regulation of lepers and leprosy by means of bye-laws framed by the various municipalities, upon which point they write as follows:—

(*a.*) "The Commission are of opinion that the sale of articles of food and drink by lepers should be prohibited and that they should be prevented from practising prostitution, and from following such occupations, as those of barber and washerman, which concern the food, drink, and clothing of the people, generally, quite apart from the dread of a possible infection."

(*b.*) "The Commission consider that the best policy in dealing with the concentration of lepers in towns and cities is to discourage it and to this end would suggest that municipal authorities be empowered to pass bye-laws preventing vagrants suffering from leprosy from begging in or frequenting places of public resort or using public conveyances."

(*c.*) "The large presidency towns and the capitals of provinces in many cases already possess leper asylums which might be enlarged by municipal funds or private subscriptions. Asylums should be built near towns where they do not already exist and the authority should have the power of ordering lepers infringing the regulations either to return to their homes or to enter an asylum."

(*d.*) "Competent medical authority should always be consulted before action is taken under such bye-laws.

IV. Upon the aforementioned conclusions of the Commissioners, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, your Committee offer the following remarks:—

They accept Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5.

They desire to express their disagreement with the concluding words of No. 3—

"That the extent to which leprosy is propagated by contagion and inoculation is exceedingly small"—not being satisfied with the evidence offered by the Commissioners for this opinion.

They cannot concur in the views expressed in No. 6—namely, that

* "Leprosy, in the majority of cases, originates *de novo*, that is, from a sequence of concurrence of causes and conditions, dealt with in the report, and which are related to each other in ways at present imperfectly known,"

being of opinion that the evidence adduced does not justify such conclusions.

V. The Commissioners, in the section of their report entitled "Practical Suggestions," pp. 452-7, as also in other parts of the report, have expressed opinions strongly adverse to compulsory segregation either complete or partial. For instance, they say on p. 258—

"No legislation is called for on the lines either of segregation or of interdiction of marriages with lepers."

And on p. 453—

"For India, complete compulsory segregation of lepers may be considered to be absolutely impracticable. Neither do the conclusions given before as to the nature of the disease justify any recommendation for absolute segregation."

And on p. 454—

"It is impossible, for the same reasons, to advise compulory partial isolation. Voluntary isolation is therefore the only measure left for consideration."

And on p. 456—

"In no case would the Commissioners suggest an Imperial Act, especially directed against lepers as such."

And again on p. 456—

** "In conclusion, the Commissioners believe, from the considerations and arguments adduced in the foregoing report, that neither compulsory nor voluntary segregation would at present effectually stamp out the disease, or even markedly diminish the leper population under the existing conditions of life in India."

Your Committee having already expressed their inability to accept the reasoning upon which the Commissioners have based the above conclusions are equally unable to accept the corollary that segregation in any case of leprosy in India is either impracticable or undesirable. They entertain a precisely opposite opinion, and would be sorry if the Government of India were encouraged by the report of the Commissioners to refrain from taking the necessary steps in the direction of such segregation of lepers as may be found possible. Their opinions upon segregation are in accord with those expressed in the following extract from a memorandum by Dr. Vandyke Carter:—

MODES OF SEGREGATION.

I. "By erecting plain asylums at certain centres, each of which would be a refuge common to several districts, and a place of detention under due management and supervision."

II. "By founding leper colonies, or village communities, mainly of the affected, who while allowed more liberty of movement, should yet be prevented from mingling with the peasantry around; hence still the need of strict supervision. Many spots would thus serve—such as deserted forts, decayed villages and places now waste, not far from other sources of supply or not without near resources easily resuscitated.

III. "By requiring the strict isolation of leprous subjects retained in their homes at express wish of friends. Suitable separate lodgment would be indispensable; insuitable shelter is even now sometimes supplied. Joining of such home-isolation with more public measures should not be overlooked, for to it experience in Norway seems to point as a means essential to complete success within a moderate period of time; and in India it would have to be still more largely resorted to."

IV. "For carrying out the above, in addition to funds, legislative authority is needed to take up the vagrant sick, to remove the sorely diseased who is insufficiently guarded at home, and at times to enforce continued inolation of the infected until medical sanction of liberty be granted."

VI. Reserving their opinions as expressed in the foregoing paragraph and extract your Committee give a general approval to the minor recommendations of the Commissioners, numbered above as (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) for the regulation of lepers and leprosy in India, which they consider might with advantage be carried out; though they do not conur in the opinion that municipalities will be necessarily or universally the best means of effecting that object.

Nominated by the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund—George N. Curzon (Under-Secretary for India), Chairman, and Edward Clifford. Nominated by the Royal College of Physicians—Dyce Duckworth, M.D., L.L.D., and G. A. Heron, M.D., F.R.C.P. Nominated by the Royal College of Surgeons.—Jonathan Hutchinson, L.L.D., F.R.S. (with the exceptions noted below), and N. C. Macnamara, F.R.C.S.

Upon this paragraph Mr. Hutchinson appends a dissentient opinion as follows:—

"I understand the Commissioners to mean by the expression '*de novo*' in reference to the origin of leprosy that they believe that the disease may begin independently of personal contagion and in connection with climatic and dietetic causes. In that belief I entirely share. I also agree in the main with the rest of the statement in the Commissioners' Report to which exception has been taken in our Committee. I feel convinced that if leprosy be contagious at all, it depends but to an almost infinitesimal extent upon contagion for its spread."

JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, L.L.D., F.R.S.

** Upon this paragraph of the Report, Sir Dyce Duckworth and Mr. Hutchinson append independent or dissentient opinions, as follows:—

"I am in agreement generally with the recommedations of the Commission respecting *voluntary isolation*, and the issue of *Municipal Bye-laws* regulating the habits of lepers. I know of no trustworthy evidence to prove that a leper in any community is a source of greater danger than is a consumptive patient, and I know that a person suffering from syphilis is a real and very positive source of danger anywhere. It would, therefore be absurd on the face of it to adopt stringent laws for the leper and to let the syphilitic person go free.

"The intelligent layman now imagines that because bacilli are an essential feature of leprosy, therefore the disease *must* be readily contagious. This is simply quite contrary to fact. The same thing holds good exactly for consumption.

"I think a well-empowered and vigorously supported Government Medical Executive Officer should be appointed in every large town, and in certain districts, to supervise the leprous populations and report regularly upon them. It should be his business to see that the local regulations are fully carried out, and on his requisition only should any action be taken when necessary.

Suitable asylums should be provided, and those now existing be sufficiently enlarged to meet the needs that will arise under suitable byelaws.

The project of leper-farms is, I think, a good one, more than this is, I believe, not within any practical scheme for amending the condition of lepers, and for diminishing the spread of the malady."

DYCE DUCKWORTH, M. D., LL.D.

"I am strongly in favour of the maintenance (by Government or otherwise) of voluntary homes for lepers, but do not believe that segregation would effect anything in diminishing the prevalence of the disease. Compulsory segregation would, I think, involve injustice and entail much social misery. I believe that our Commisioners' Report well expresses not alone the opinions of those who have signed it, but in a general way those of the educated classes of the present day throughout India."

JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

ADDITIONAL REPORT.

"Your Committee having also been instructed to report upon the disposal of the balance of £800 still remaining to the account of the Executive Committee recommend that a sum of £250 should be set apart for the prosecution of further investigations and the continued half-yearly publication of the journal for a period of five years, or until such time as this sum is exhausted; and that the remaining £550 should be devoted to the encouragement of local research in countries where there is reasonable evidence for believing that leprosy has recently originated, or where it exists under very exceptional circumstances—with the view of tracing the disease to its alleged origin."

MILITARY NEWS.

Honorary Lieutenant J. Cody, Bombay Commissariat Department, has been transferred to Neemuch from Poona.

The detachment of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry, Kirkee, was relieved by a detachment of similar strength from head-quarters of the same regiment, at Poona, on Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the keeping open of the Karachi Depot for one month after the 15th March, the date originally fixed for the closing of the depot.

The Command of the station of Poona has fallen to Lieutenant-Colonel Tandy, Commanding the 3rd Battalion Bombay Rifles, on the departure of Colonel A. M. Rawlins, on leave.

The Poona Rest camp remains open to the 19th instant, after which date all details of troops passing through Poona will be attached to the 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshine Light Infantry.

Captain G. F. N. Tinley, 3rd Squadron Commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been ordered off forthwith to Jacobabad for duty with the 7th Bombay Lancers, in the same capacity, until further orders.

Lieutenant H. N. Waymouth, having qualified for the Military Accounts Department, has been posted to Bombay. Lieutenant Waymouth has arrived at Poona, and has taken over the duties of Examiner of Ordnance Accounts from Captain Downing.

The Officers Commanding regiments in the Poona District have been called upon to state the method of marking they intend to adopt during the next annual course of musketry, and to submit their scheme for the grant of good shooting prizes to their respective Corps, for the approval of the General Officer commanding.

A Military Board of Examination, composed of Major Spencer, Commanding the 72nd Field Battery, Major Burrows, Commanding the 36th Field Battery, and Major Pengree, Commanding the 27th Field Battery, will assemble at Kirkee on the 1st May for the Examination of Lieutenants J. G. Baldwin, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, and W. J. K. Rettie, 36th Field Battery, in subject E, Queen's Regulations, in Section IX., paragraph 21.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence:—Captain J. C. Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, ninety days' privilege leave to England; Captain F. W. G Wadeson, 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), privilege leave from the 29th April to the 27th June, 1893; Colonel J. C. Handford-Flood, 19th (P.W.O.) Hussars, three months, to England, on private affairs; Lieutenant L. P. Bliss, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, leave on private affairs, to England, for one year; Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Goldsmith, Commanding 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, 60 days' privilege leave to Ootacamund; Surgeon-Major J. H. Bull, Staff Surgeon, Poona, 15 days' privilege to Dholpore; Captain B. Upperton, A.-D.-C., 90 days' privilege leave to England; Lieutenant C. C. Baynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 60 days' privilege leave to Goona; Captain G. B. Smith, R.A., Commanding No. 6 Mountain Battery (Bombay), 30 days' privilege leave to Mahableshwar; Surgeon-Captain C. J. Sarkies, I.M.S., 90 days' privilege leave to Australia; Lieutenant J. O'B. Sexton, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, 90 days' privilege leave to Matheran and Khandalla; and Colonel A. M. Rawlins, R.H.A., 60 days' privilege leave, from the 14th April.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT LOHAR CHAWL.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Allen F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, resumed the enquiry at the morgue, touching the death of Govid Ranoo, aged sixteen years. The following further evidence was recorded:—

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said: On the 8th instant, I made an autopsy of the body of the deceased. There was an abrasion on the back of the head over the occuput, another abrasion over the left eye, and another corresponding to the left temple. There was an abrasion on the centre of the forehead and another over the bridge of the nose fracturing the bone. There was an abrasion on the instep of the left foot. On opening the head I found the blood effused between the scalp and the bones of the skull. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the *post-mortem* appearances of the body I am of opinion that the cause of death was compression of the brain and the effusion of the blood.

Cooverji Jamsetji, manager of a liquor shop, in Lohar Street, said: On the night of the 7th instant, between eight and nine o'clock, Ittoo and Rama Bagoo came to my shop and purchased a quart bottle of country-liquor called "bewra," and handed me one rupee, and I returned him three annas. They drank the liquor in my shop. I heard of the death of the deceased the following morning, at 11 o'clock. My servant Narayen Baji informed me of it. He said there has been a *maramari* committed in our street, and that the persons, who had committed the *maramari* had been in our shop the previous night. My customers sit in my shop behind me. I cannot see them.

Narayan Baji, the servant of the last witness, corroborated the evidence given by his master.

Luximon Narayan said that he went to the shop to drink liquor and after partaking of liquor he came out and while he was sitting on the verandah of a house in the street he heard Rama Baji tell Ittoo, "this is the man (meaning the deceased), beat him." Ittoo struck deceased a blow with a stick on his neck, knocking him down. Deceased got up immediately and was running away when the second accused followed him and caught hold of him when the first accused struck the deceased with a stick on the nose. The deceased then fell to the ground, and all the men present ran away. Deceased became unconscious. Deceased did not say anything to any of the men before the first accused struck him, and they did not say anything before the second accused called out "beat."

Further evidence having been recorded the enquiry was again adjourned.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Association was held yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Cotton, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Peroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Jehangirjee Hormusjee, Damoderdas Tapidas, Jehangir Eduljee Davar, Gordhandas Khataw, D. C. Shroff, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Runchordas Narotumdas, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, C. Douglas, K. R. Cama, Sassoon J. David, Cursondas Vulubhdas, Mahomed Currimbhoy, Vussonjee Khimjee, Dwarkadass Dhurumsey, Toolseedas H. Parekh, Ramchundra Hemraj, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, R. D. Tata, D. J. Tata, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Dinshaw E. Wacha, Charles Brown, and Damodhur T. Mooljee.

Mr. Marshall, the Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting. The following is the report of the Committee of the Association for the past year:—

The Committee have now to wait upon members with a report on the chief matters which have come before them and been dealt with during the past year, accompanied, as usual, by an audited balance-sheet of the funds and affairs of the Association up to 31st December, 1892. Although the number of questions discussed has been fully up to the average, and the administrative work of the Association for the year has been even more than usually active, there has been nothing in the shape of fresh legislation, or other matters of similar moment, under discussion. The trade has now for an entire year been working under the amended Factories' Act, which came into force on the 1st January, 1892, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that no friction has arisen either between the Association, as a body, or millowners individually, with the Government servants entrusted with the administration of the Act. So far as the Committee are aware, only one prosecution has taken place in Bombay for the infringement of the law, and that against a firm of private owners, not members of the Association. To a considerable extent, the Committee believe, the harmonious manner in which the requirements of the Act have been carried out by millowners is due to the care exercised by the Association in furnishing members with full copies and interpretations of all Government requirements, as also to the care which the Committee have exercised in endeavouring to remove, by preliminary discussion with the Collector, any unnecessary regulations likely to create friction or prove impracticable in working. In so doing the usefulness of the Association to members has been most marked, and, indeed, now that legislation has become more stringent in character, it is evident that the Association has become practically indispensable to the millowners and steam-users of the Presidency. A considerable number of the latter, who are not actually connected with cotton manufacturing, have joined the Association under the the altered rules passed at the annual general meeting in May last, and steps having been taken to bring the usefulness of the Association to the notice of all steam users throughout the Presidency, your Committee trust that the increased number of members, thus likely to be obtained, will enable the Association to widen its sphere of action. In some respects the past year has been a disappointing one for those engaged in cotton spinning and weaving in India, the high prices attained by the raw material having seriously circumscribed profits, but on the other hand there is much room for satisfaction in the fact that the consumption of goods and yarns, both locally and in the further East, shows a steady rate of progression, and doubtless, when prices of cotton recede to a level which will enable manufacturers to sell at rates low enough to encourage consumption, a marked expansion in the demand will be experienced. The exports of country-made yarn from Bombay to China and Japan continue to increase. To China the increase, as compared with the previous year, has been 20,733 bales, equal to 5·68 per cent.; while Japan, instead of a large decrease, as shown last year, has, as nearly as possible doubled her takings, the increase being 10,506 bales, or 96·04 per cent. This enhanced demand from Japan may possibly only prove temporary in character as it is a well known fact that a considerable number of new mills are being erected in that country; but whatever the cause, it is a matter of satisfaction to Bombay spinners to learn that they have not yet entirely lost hold of the trade; and looking to the disparities in the mode of working, and the respective facilities enjoyed by Indian spinners as compared with those of Japan, there is good ground for hoping that the competition, in the long run, will not be altogether adverse to Bombay. If the exports of yarn, as shown above, are satisfactory, the year's shipments of piece-goods, both to China and Japan, are decidedly still more encouraging. For the three preceding years, the exports of cloth to China had declined to very insignificant figures, but during the past year a more extensive demand has been developed, resulting in an increase in shipments, as compared with 1891 of 2,852 bales, representing 38,82,085 yards—an increase of 63·61 per cent. To Japan this year again there has been an entire absence of shipments, and to all appearance that market for cloth seems to have completely abandoned Bombay manufactures. When a comparison is instituted with the subjoined figures showing the exports of cotton piece-goods and yarns from the United Kingdom to China and Japan, it would almost appear that, so far as Japan is concerned, the home manufacturers have gained what Bombay has lost, as the shipments of goods during 1892 have increased by 14,060,400 yards, or 23 per cent. as compared with 1891, while they are no less than 31·05 per cent. above the average of the previous 10 years. To China the shipment of goods from the United Kingdom shows a decrease of 36,644,200 yards as compared with 1891, but they are nevertheless 2·58 per cent. above the average of the previous 10 years; and taking China and Japan together the exports of cloth from the United Kingdom during 1892 show a gain of 5·52 per cent, as compared with the 10 years average. In yarns, the English shipments have declined largely to China, the decrease, as compared with 1891, being 35·32 per cent., but this is more than compensated for by an increase of no less than 57·72 per cent. in the shipments to Japan, bringing the total of both countries up to 14 per cent. above the previous year. These figures, on the whole, scarcely seem to justify the continued complaints made by home spinners and manufacturers that they are being ousted from the markets of the further East by Bombay productions. On the contrary, a careful analysis would appear to indicate that while the United Kingdom holds its own, Bombay spinners have developed a trade in low counts which was previously confined to the hand-made productions of the Chinese, and there can be little doubt that the supercession of the native made yarn has still great room for development.

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

Although, as previously mentioned, there has been a continuously large and, in fact, increased demand for the productions of the mills, the high prices of cotton towards the end of the year have so materially curtailed profits that several millowners and agents have shown a desire to adopt short time. Up to the time of writing this report, however, the movement has not received general support, and opinion seems considerably divided as to whether, in the eventual interests of the industry, it will not be better—while the demand is so good—to continue working at a very bare margin of profits, or even with no profit at all, in preference to enhancing the cost of production by short-time.

RULES UNDER THE FACTORIES' ACT.

On the 2nd June 1892 Government, for the first time, published the rules and orders under the amended Factories' Act, and these were re-printed and circulated to members of the Association for their better information. On perusal it was found that the rules embodied certain restrictions as regards latrine accommodation for operatives and ventilation of factories which had not appeared in the draft originally submitted to the Association by the Collector, and had, therefore, escaped criticism. Considering that the additions in question were likely to inflict a certain amount of hardship on millowners, a Sub-Committee, consisting of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. Cursondass Vullubdass, was appointed to wait upon the Collector and discuss with him personally the points at issue. On intimating to the Collector, however, the desire of the Committee thus to deal with the matter, he replied that should the standards of ventilation and latrine accommodation laid down by the rules be shown to be needlessly high, he had no doubt Government would be ready to consider any representation which the Association might desire to make, but he suggested that, before discussing the question, the number and nature of the cases in which the rules were likely to cause unnecessary hardship should be ascertained as precisely as possible. On consideration of this communication, the Sub-Committee came to the conclusion that although the rules regarding latrine accommodation were likely to inflict a considerable amount of unnecessary expenditure on millowners they, nevertheless, did not consider it worthwhile to adhere to their objection in that respect, and this they intimated to the Collector. At the same time they discussed more precisely the question of ventilation which the Sub-Committee considered should be treated in a different way from that laid down in the rules, namely: The minimum floor area for each person employed in any room of a factory. (2.) The minimum breathing area for each person employed in any room of a facoory. (3. Proportion of ventilating openings provided for each person employed in any room of a factory. Alluding to a remark in the Collector's letter to the effect that the space and air requirements under the rules were within the allowance in most of the Bombay textile factories, the Committee presumed that if this was applicable to headings 1 and 2, the statement might be correct; but if by "space and air" it was meant to include the ventilating openings as mentioned under the third head, they considered the information obtained by the Collector was inaccurate, as from the information at their disposal the Committee believed that the maximum quantity of ventilating openings in the proportion of 10 square feet for each person, as laid down in rule 5, did not exist in any cotton mill, and even if obtainable would be prohibitive of the ordinary work of cotton spinning and weaving, about one foot per head being the approximate extent of opening permissible in actual working.

Replying to these criticisms, the Collector intimated that it would be advisable for the Association to obtain statistics showing the size of the ventilating openings in the existing mills in Bombay and also whether such ventilating openings were on an uniform plan. This information your Committee have endeavoured to obtain by drawing up and circulating to members a form specifying the exact information required. Up to the close of the year, however, the Committee had not received a sufficient number of replies to enable them to submit a definite reply to the Collector's request.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF MILLS IN BOMBAY.

A report having gained currency in Bombay that the owners of some of the local mills contemplated adopting night work by the aid of the electric light, the matter came up for discussion before your Committee in August last, and as a result of the discussion they addressed the Agents of the company, which, it was reported, had intended to take this step. The reply received from the agents, however, stated that they had no intention of adopting night work, and there the matter accordingly rested until, in October last, the Committee received a long communication from the Collector of Bombay pointing out what, in his opinion, were the objections to the adoption of night work in mills. To this the Committee could only reply that while extremely obliged to Mr. Campbell for the interest he had evinced in the position and prospects of the industry, they saw no use of discussing the advisability or otherwise of night work when enquiries which they had instituted previous to the receipt of his letter had shown that no such movement was in contemplation.

STRIKES OF MILL-HANDS.

During the past few months the owners of several mills have had to contend with a series of strikes amongst their hands, and these becoming so frequent and important, induced the Committee to give the matter serious consideration. In most cases the strikes originated on most trivial grounds, apart from the general working rules of the industry. In England, where both employers and employed have organisations for the purpose of dealing with such disputes, the differences would have been easy of settlement, but here where the hands of one mill could leave without notice and obtain employment elsewhere, it was evident that the ordinary power of dismissal in the hands of owners would have little effect in bringing a strike to an end. The Committee therefore decided that where strikes of hands took place on frivolous and insufficent grounds, owners and agents of mills should support each other by declining to employ hands out on strike; and for the purpose of enabling this to be done, the Association should obtain from owners or agents lists of any hands out on strike and circulate same to the various mills in Bombay, with a request that they are not to be employed during the maintenance of the strike. This proceeding has been adopted in several instances, but it is very questionable whether it has proved at all effectual, as the difficulty of identifying hands amongst such a large number is exceedingly great, more especially owing to the prevalent custom of allowing workmen to appoint substitutes during their absence, who are paid in cash for their daily work.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTING RISKS OF ACCIDENT IN REPLACING BELTS ON MOVING PULLEYS.

In connection with this subject the Chief Inspector of Factories addressed the association in November last, making various suggestions for the purpose of minimising such risks of accident. Shortly they are as follows:—(1.) The workman who goes up to replace a belt should wear nothing but his loin cloth, or tight trousers. (2.) The ladders used in replacing belts should be specially made and preserved for that work, and be provided with hooks and spurs. (3.) As far as possible all important pulleys should be provided with belt hangers. (4.) Only experienced men, such as jobbers or muccadums, should be allowed to replace the belts on quick-moving pulleys. These rules are practically only what is usually adopted in all well managed mills in Bombay, and your Committee replied to the Chief Inspector of Factories to that effect. At the same time, however, being desirous of calling attention to the matter, a copy of the suggestions has been circulated to the various mills in Bombay.

CONDITION OF LABOUR IN THE TEXTILE TRADES OF INDIA.

By direction of the Secretary of State, conveyed through the Government of India, the Government of Bombay addressed the Association asking for replies to a long list of questions drawn up by the Royal Commission on labour sitting sitting in London. Although the Factories Act of 1890 included the fullest possible information obtainable on all the points submitted, your Committee deemed it advisable to reply to the questions in the fullest way possible, and a copy of the reply can be seen.

SUGGESTED IMPORTATION OF CHEAP LABOUR FROM THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

In September last, Messrs. Tata and Sons, Agents of the Swadeshi Mill Company, Limited, again addressed the Committee of the Association on this topic, and in a long communication pointed out what, in their opinion, constituted powerful reasons for the Association addressing Government with the view to the importation of mill-hands from the North-West Provinces into Bombay. The Committee gave the matter careful consideration, but were unable to fall in with Messrs. Tata and Sons' reasoning or conclusions. With the view, however, to the wider discussion of the subject, they decided to print the communication and circulate it to members, with a request to be favoured with any practical suggestions which might occur to them for dealing with the proposal. Up to the present, however, no members of the association have addressed the committee on the subject.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Having been invited by the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Currency Association to discuss their prospectus and endeavour to enlist members to represent a committee, and form a branch of the association in Bombay, your committee replied that they were not prepared to take any such steps.

MUNICIPAL CHARGES FOR WATER SUPPLIED TO MILLS.

The introduction into the city of the Tansa water supplied in April of the past year, induced your Committee to address the Municipal Commissioner with reference to what they considered the heavy charge made to mills for the supply of water. In acknowledging receipt of the Committee's communication, the Municipal Commissioner stated (for what reason he does not explain) that he is anxious rather to restrict than to increase the consumption of water, and that while he considers the trade rates as too high—having regard to prices paid for, and revenue derived from, water used otherwise than for trade purposes—and is accordingly anxious to reduce it, he could not at the present time give any further satisfaction than by saying that the subject had his earnest attention. Your Committee have again addressed the Municipal Commissioner on the subject, asking whether the attention that he had promised to give the subject was likely to lead to any change in rates. His reply, however, indicates no likelihood of any reduction being made, and the matter is one therefore which demands the further consideration of the Association.

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The number of members of the Association on 31st December, 1892, was 65 as compared with 62 on 31st December 1891, the following mills having joined during the interval: The Union Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited; The Madura Mills Company, Limited; The Madras and the United S. & W. Mills Company, Limited. Under the amended rules passed by the Association at the last annual general meeting—limiting the subscription for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, buildings and land—the following Companies have, up to the time of writing this report, intimated their willingness to join the Association as members:—The Wallace Flour Mills Company, Limited, the Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited, the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited, Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., the Victoria Roller Flour Mills, the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, the Julgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, the Julgaum Cotton Ginning Company, Limited, and the Mody Bay Iron Works Company, Limited. Mr. Sassoon J. David joined as a member of the Committee during the year. It was with extreme regret that the Committee received a communication in December last from Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., stating that owing to continued ill-health he was compelled to resign the Chairmanship of the Association. As the severance of Sir Dinshaw from the Association—with which he has been connected for 14 years as Chairman—would be greatly to be deplored, the Committee addressed him, in reply, requesting that he would permit his name to remain as Chairman of the Association even should his health not permit of his taking such an active interest in its affairs as he has hitherto done; and they are glad to state that Sir Dinshaw has so far reconsidered his decision as to continue as Chairman up to the next annual general meeting.

STATISTICS.

The usual comparative statements of the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns, for a series of years past, together with a statement showing the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on the 30th June 1892 can be seen. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied with the monthly detailed statement of cotton, yarns and goods, as also with the weekly lists of quotations, which are always carefully made up.

STOCKS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS IN BOMBAY.

As previously decided by the Committee of the Association, the Secretary addressed the Owners and Agents of all Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining the stocks of cotton held by the mills on 30th June 1892. The ascertained stocks amounted to 1,07,828 candies, and the information was promptly conveyed to agents and owners in the usual way.

In May 1892 the committee decided that an endeavour should be made to ascertain, if possible, the total stocks of piece-goods and yarns held by the mills at the end of every month similar in character to the statement which is published monthly by the Chamber of Commerce. The Secretary accordingly addressed the agents and owners of all the mills in the Island on the subject, but the Committee regret to say that their attempt to obtain this information proved unsuccessful, no replies having been received from a large number of mills, whilst others—including some of the leading concerns in Bombay—intimated their unwillingness to supply the required particulars.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Association's annual donation of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has been paid by the Committee for the year under notice, in accordance with the sanction of members of the Association, and the contribution for the year 1893 will be paid after the proposed expenditure has been approved by members at the annual general meeting. As regards the representation received from the Committee of the Institute asking the Association to increase the amount of their donation—reference to which was made in the last annual report—the matter received the consideration of the Committee in due course, but they were unable to comply with the request on the ground that the existing contribution amounted to about one-fifth of the gross income of the Association, and that it would be impossible to grant a large sum without increasing the rate of subscription payable by members of the Association.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

The scheme organised by the Asssociation in the year 1886 continues to give satisfaction. During the year under review a large number of new tickets and trade marks were received for registration in the book kept by the Association. In the usual course these were circulated for inspection of members, and in cases where no objection was raised the tickets were duly placed on the register. In a few instances, however, objections were taken to certain tickets as being colourable imitations of those already in use, and on the matter being brought to the notice of those concerned the objections were promptly met and complied with.

PROGRESS OF MILLS.

The annual return of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June 1892 shows an increase of five mills, one being situated in the Island of Bombay and four in the Presidency. The spindle power in Bombay has accordingly increased by 25,593 above the number shown in the previous return, while for all India—owing to two mills having been destroyed by fire, the number of spindles up to 30th June 1892 was 34,02,232 as compared with 33,51694 in the 12 month preceding. On the other hand, the quantity of cotton consumed in Bombay has decreased by 33,974 bales as compared with 30th June 1891 owing to the working of short-time and from 1st January, 1892, the compulsory weekly closing under the new Factory Act. The mills in other parts of India, however, consumed 30,622 bales in excess of the previous year, while the consumption for all India was 12,968 bales less than that given in the preceding return.

The chairman moved that the report of the committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association together with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892, be received and adopted. In support of the resolution he said that in moving the adoption of the report his remarks upon the several matters contained in it would be extremely brief. Fortunately during the last year they had had no very difficult questions to settle, and no important legislative matters had come before them for consideration. The Factory Act under which they were all working, as stated in the report, worked extremely well and very smoothly indeed. They had had no complaints received as to the manner in which it had been worked by officers entrusted with the working of it in this presidency. In no single instance had there been any friction between the inspector and any member of the Association. Although at the present moment they were suffering from what might be considered bad times, which were not common alone to Bombay or to their industry, but seemed as it were all over the world so far as the cotton trade was concerned. Still it was very satisfactory to know that the export of their yarns continued to increase and that last year's export was much larger than the year before. What he thought equally satisfactory was to see that although their export had increased, that the exports from England had not fallen off. That showed, what they had so often contended, that the trade which they had created was not as it were in any way taking away from the trade of Lancashire. The latter had their work cut out for them and their trade was increasing very rapidly. Our trade, on the other hand, was also increasing, which, as he had frequently remarked in that room, was a trade that they themselves had created. The trade with England could not possibly compete with them in the counts which they spun and sent to China. Another matter which required their consideration was the question of "short time." When that scheme was brought before them a short time ago, he was opposed to it, because he thought that the prices were too high as it were for them to further increase them by increasing the cost of production. At that time cotton was advancing, yarns were advancing, and there was a good demand at the advanced prices. Unfortunately, although cotton had also fallen very considerably, prices of yarn had also fallen very much, and it appeared to him now that the markets were dull and dragging, the only thing for them to do was to see if they could possibly curtail the production. When they had that matter under consideration there were a great many dealers who held low price yarn, and if they remembered, he then said that whatever action the mills might take that they would still have low price yarn competing with what they could sell, the great bulk of their yarn had already been disposed of. There were many dealers who now held high price yarn, and it was very much to their interest that they should help their constituents by curtailing the production and at least steadying the market. There was no doubt that the very high prices which were ruling for yarn during the past three or four months had the effect of curtailing the consumption, their shipments had not been greater than last year, and yet although stocks were less than they were last year, still they found considerable hesitation in buying on the part of the Chinese, no doubt caused by the fear of lower markets and heavy shipments from this side. He would suggest that after the business of the general meeting was over members might remain behind and then they might consider in a sort of general way what steps, if any, should be taken in the matter. There was another matter dealt with in the report about which he ought to say a few words, and it was about the importation of labour suggested by Mr. Tata. There was no doubt that if they were to import labour, as suggested by Mr. Tata, it would have a very beneficial effect upon the industry; but, unfortunately, their experience was that the difficulties in the way of carrying out Mr. Tata's suggestion was so great that they were bound to leave it, like many other similar questions to the laws of supply and demand. In the report it would be noticed that the Committee passed over the currency question very lightly, and it was not for him to offer any opinion upon it at the meeting. It was a matter which was being very carefully considered and shifted by Lord Herschell's Committee and all they could do was to wait until that committee of very able experts gave their decision in the matter. It was satisfactory to find that they had had so many new members during the past year. Under the rules which invited all users of steam power to join them, they had their number already increased by fourteen, and he hoped and trusted that the time would come when they would have among their members all users of steam power in that presidency. They had made the subscription so small that it encouraged everyone to join and to make their body stronger than before and thus to be in a better position to put forward many representations which had been deemed necessary from time to time regarding the users of steam power. With regard to the rules relating to the new Legislative Councils their chairman asked the Secretary to address Government pointing out the desirability of that Association being able to appoint a representative. The rules came out almost immediately after the secretary received their chairman's letter; and the committee, in considering the matter, thought it very desirable to leave the matter alone for the present and to wait for a more opportune time to make representations if they thought it desirable so to do. It must be borne in mind that many members of the Association were also members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal Corporation and the University Senate; but at the same time a time might come when the Assoiation might have some voice in sending a member to the Legislative Council. Represented as they did the industry of the presidency, it entitled them to have a voice in legislative matters that might come before Gvernment. He was extremely sorry to inform the meeting that Sir D. M. Petit, who had been their chairman from the commencement of the association, and who was the chief promoter of their association, found that he could no longer occupy the chair. They were most anxious that he should continue to occupy the post even if he were unable to take part with them in their business, which he had hitherto done. But he regretted to say that Sir Dinshaw was unwilling to continue any longer. He was sure that each and all felt extremely sorry that they should loose one who had been with them so long to give them good advice and sound common sense. They were indebted to him for the success of the Asso ciation. Their cash balance was a little better than it was last year. He was, however, extremely sorry to say that even now a sum of money that was available did not permit of their increasing their contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. In conclusions, he said that he had at that time, as he always had, the pleasure of testifying to the great service rendered to the Association by their secretary, Mr. Marshall. (Applause.)

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. Sassoon J. David proposed, and Mr. Cursondas Vallabdas seconded, and it was carried—"That Messrs. C. Douglas, Damodhur Tapidas, and Dranamsey Soonderdas, who retire from office by rotation, be re-elected members of the Committee of the Association for the yeas 1893."

Mr. C. Douglas proposed, and Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha seconded, and it was carried by acclamation—"That Mr. G. Cotton be elected chairman, and Mr. F. D. Petit, deputy chairman, of the Bombay Mill-owner's Association for the year 1893."

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Damodhur Tapidas, it was resolved—"That the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Assoiction to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the sum of rupeees two thousand, being the Association donation for the year 1893-94."

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Sassoon J. David, it was resolved—"That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider and revise the rules and regulations of the Association, *viz*:—Messrs. G. Cotton, F. D. Petit, C. Douglas, D. J. Tata, D. E. Wacha, Damodhur Thakersey Moljee, Cursondas Vullubhdas, Gordhundas Khatao, and Dorabjee C. Shroff."

It was then proposed by Mr. Damodur Thackersey Mooljee, and seconded by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, and carried—"That Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit be elected to represent the Bombay Millowners' Association on the board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, in place of Sir D. M. Petit, resigned.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE SILVER DIFFICULTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PLAN.

Capital reproduces the following from the *Financial News*:—More than a week has elapsed since the installation of Mr. Cleveland as President, and already people are disappointed at what they call the want of energy shown by the new Administration in dealing with the currency. The fault, perhaps, is not less President Cleveland and his advisers than with the restless spirits of certain speculative cliques, who imagined that the suspension of the Sherman Act and the issue of gold bonds would follow immediately upon the assumption of office by the Democrats, and who entirely ignored the practical difficulty of carrying the former measure, and the futility of adopting the latter. If, however, the latest news from the States is to be believed, President Cleveland will, at the suitable time, strike out entirely new lines in his silver policy. So far, very little has transpired as to the details of the scheme under consideration, a reference in the cable messages a few days ago to the establishment of an "equivalent fund" being all that has appeared in English papers. In order to enable your readers to form a correct view of the new scheme we give them the details of the plan as approved by President Cleveland and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle.

This plan aims at providing a uniform and acceptable currency, and was originally elaborated by Mr. Henry M. Benedict. It starts from the assumption that the paper money (greenbacks and bank notes) at present existing in the United States is really contrary to the letter and spirit of the American Constitvtion, Sections 8 and 10 of Article I referring only to coinage of silver and gold, and regulating "their value." When issued as a tool of war, the greenback may have been a necessity, but they should now disappear. At present the question with which Congress has to deal is the "regulation of the value" of silver money. The two remedies generally proposed—free coinage (so as to put the market price of silver bullion up to its coinage value) and international bimetallism on a common ratio—are both declared to be impracticable. The maintenance of the purchase value of the silver dollar on a par with that of the gold dollar is henceforth to be established by an "equivalent fund." Silver will no longer be stored away in the form of bars; all the silver purchased will be coined into dollars. The profits received as seigniorage on the coinage of silver will be paid into this equivalent fund, which is to be kept intact, the "equivalent" being adjusted each year on the average price of bullion during the preceding year. It is calculated that at the present time the equivalent fund required would amount to dols. 140,000,000. This amount is to be made up by (1) the United States notes reserve, dols. 100,000,000. (2) the seigniorage profit derived from coining the silver bullion held for Treasury notes under the Act of 1890, dols. 24,000,000; (3) free gold in the Treasury, dols. 4,000,000; and the remainder is to be obtained from the revenues or by the sale of bonds. The Treasury notes, amounting to about dols. 130,000,000, will be retired, and replaced by silver certificates issued against the dollars to be coined out of the bar silver. The United States notes (greenbacks), amounting to dols. 332,000,000, will be retired in sixteen years, at the rate of about dols. 20,000,000 per annum, the funds to be obtained by the sale of United States bonds for the same amount, whilst their place as currency will be filled by the issue of silver money. The national bank notes—amounting to dols. 168,000,000—will also be abolished, though it is admitted that this cannot be done immediately. As, however, the bonds on which, these notes are issued mature in 1907, the Government has a means of forcing the banks to come to terms if such a course be considered necessary.

It is claimed that this plan would add no new burden for maintaining specie payments and the legal ratio of gold and silver money, while it would provide the silver money with its own resources for conversion or redemption in a gold equivalent. It is further claimed that the United States can maintain its silver money equal to gold to any amount that Congress may authorise, and that it is wise to keep up the present legal ratio of 1 to 16, and push forward the substitution of silver money for paper money as rapidly as possible, while the price of silver is so low, saving up the seigniorage profit instead of increasing the ratio in the coin. It is expected that the free silver coinage advocates will vote for this scheme, because it provides a larger outlet for silver for the next ten or fifteen years than could be obtained by any other method likley to be adopted by Congress. The support of the partisans of gold may, on the other hand, be secured by the promise of the withdrawal of all fiduciary paper money at present circulating in the Union. As a rise in the price of silver is anticipated from the operation of this plan, it is predicted that the amount required for the equivalent fund will get less and less every year; so that the gold reserve in the Treasury will become proportionately greater. As a result, the American nation will have obtained a large supply of honest silver money on very cheap terms, and have kept it equal to gold without any expense in the beginning, and with an ultimate large profit to themselves.

This is an outline of the scheme which the President and the Secretary are stated to have approved. We do not know how far it will recommend itself to the friends of the new Administration and to the business community in Europe. For ourselves, we notice that, probably not without design, it leaves one important detail open, *viz.*, the amount of silver which the Government will have to yearly acquire and to coin. If this amount is to continue to be 54,000,000oz., as at present, we do not see that the adoption of the plan will materially improve the silver market, although it may dispel one of the clouds hanging over it. If, as some think, the new plan implies the purchase by the Administration of virtually all the silver offered, this scheme may, indeed, work a revolution, and turn out to be the financial salvation, not only of the United States, but of the whole business world; but, whatever may be the final decision on this point, it is certain there will be no extra session of Congress. All schemes will have to wait till next winter. Should silver show an important improvement before then, we may hope to see the acute stage of this wearying silver question considerably alleviated.—*Financial News.*

THE HOME RULE BILL.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE SECOND READING.

In the House of Commons on the 27th ultimo Mr. Gladstone, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said—It may be alleged that in calling you together on this occasion we are taking a leaf out of the book of the adversary, because you will recollect that there was recently a meeting of the Tory party—I believe at the Carlton. We now meet in this room; but there is one important distinction between our meeting and theirs. They met under the condition of the strictest secrecy. (Laughter.) If any of you had chanced to make an endeavour to extract from some of our Tory friends any portion or inkling of what did pass at that meeting you would have met with a loyal refusal. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, we do not intend to impose any such condition on the present occasion (cheers)—to whatever we have to say or to do we wish to say or to do in the face of day. There is one remark which I venture to make which may be said to lie outside the immediate object for which you are convened. It has been noticed in our hearing on various occasions during so much of the present session as has elapsed that we, with the assistance of the Irish Home Rule or Nationalist party, only constitute a small majority of the House of Commons. Well, gentlemen, I have sat in the House of Commons with majorities of many different dimensions—(laugther)—and those who speak of the smallness of this majority are apt to observe that it is not homogeneous. But I think when we consider an Opposition in which Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain pacifically sit down, or lie down—(laughter)—together, we need not ourselves feel very sensitive on the subject of homogeneity. (Cheers and laughter.) But want of homogeneity in our case does not really arise out of any differences of opinion with the Irish members, or generally between ourselves and the bulk of the Irish members; but arises out of this—that in their view, and not less in our view, it is an essential consideration of their condition that they should maintain for the sake of their country an absolute independence of party. According thoroughly to that proposition, I feel it quite right that they should hold a ground distinct from ourselves. But I utterly deny that that distinction, growing out of the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, indicates any want of harmony or difference of opinion on the politics of the day. (Cheers.) With regard to the smallness of the majority, what I wish to observe is this: that three of the longest Governments which I have witnessed since the Reform Act have consisted of majorities smaller than the majority by which the present Government is supported. Two of these, I admit were in periods of not very sharp or continuous party contention. They were the Government of Lord Russell in 1847 and the Government of Lord Palmerston in 1859. But one is a perfectly fair instance to quote—it was the Government of Lord Melbourne in 1835. The period of Lord Melbourne's Government in face of opposition was a period of the sharpest political contention in our history since the Reform Act—with the exception, certainly, of the latest period, and especially since the Home Rule question has come up—and was perhaps of even more years than the others. That was a period of sharp party contention—as sharp as could be, when you consider it as merely party contention. But Lord Melbourne's Government was the longest Government since the Reform Act. It lasted within a month of six and a half years, and it was the only Government which has had so long a life. But the majority that supported that Government never amounted to thirty. (Cheers.) In April, 1835, the majority could not be reckoned so high as thirty. That majority gradually dwindled; but the Government, as I have said, remained in office for six years and a half. The truth is, gentlemen, it is not so much—and, certainly, not so exclusively—the amount of the majority which determined its force, as the spirit which prevails in it. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, not in deference to any merits of ours, but after deliberate consideration of the questions we have in hand, and the public interests that are involved, I believe that a spirit of duty and deliberate self-discipline has been raised in the existing majority to a very high point; and, if it subsists at that level, well, gentlemen, you have no reason to be discouraged on the ground of its smallness. It is a larger majority than has sufficed to keep in office the longest Government since the Reform Act. (Cheers.) I thought it worth while, as we are liable to be taunted—and we cannot deny that the majority is a different majority from that which came in to disestablish the Irish Church—I thought it just worth while to bring that incidentally to your notice.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

But I come now to the immediate purpose for which we have met together, and that is in a strict sense a practical purpose. Sometimes these meetings are held for the purpose of considering legislative dilemmas and dilemmas which have arisen in conjunction with the measures which the Government of the day may have found occasion to submit to Parliament, the carrying of which may be attended with difficulty either in principle or in detail. I have not a word to say to you, gentlemen, upon any legislative dilemma. Our Bills are too numerous to allow it to be supposed that in no one of them, on particular points, does there subsist anything but absolute unanimity. That could not possibly be nor is it desirable that it should be, however much we might wish it. (Hear, hear.) But I look at the general scope of these measures. I look at the most important of these measures. I look, for example, at the Irish Bill, and after that I do not know that I can take a fairer specimen than what is sometimes called the Local Government Bill and sometimes the Parish Councils Bill. (Cheers.) It is entirely a matter for you, and not for us, to consider how far the objects we have in view are worthy of a great effort. If they are worthy of a great effort, no doubt the discipline of the body I have the honour to see before me is one of the most essential considerations; the other is the amount of personal sacrifice which it may be right to call upon you to make, and which it may be right for you to make in order to secure, that, having a great work in hand we should set about it in a spirit, and with a determination, so far as depends upon us, which is worthy of that work, which alone is essential to insure our carrying it through. That is the question—the question of procedure and the state of things with regard to the time of the House—that has induced us to invite your attendance this morning. Every one knows that that work is exceptional in its amount, and it being exceptional—well, that has happened which probably was to be anticipated, namely—those who are not friendly to the progress of that work should avail themselves of the great advantage which the bulk of it undoubtedly places in their hand for the purpose—I won't use a harsh word—I won't let fall from my lips the word which has been most commonly used lately—I will say merely of impeding the too rapid advance of the measures of the Government and the too great success of the policy which they desire to pursue. The work is exceptional, and the situation which has arisen in consequence is, as you will see, exceptional also. Well now, gentlemen, the exceptional situation is the ground of our meeting, and the proposal that we have to make to you in virtue of that exceptional situation is a matter that you will, I hope, consider favourably to-day.

OBSTRUCTION.

In stating the case, I might do it in one of two ways. I might undoubtedly, I think, found it upon the charge of what is commonly called obstruction, that I do not intend to take that line, and for this reason—that I rather feel that it is not a very heroic proceeding to meet among ourselves, where we are all friends, for a common purpose, and there to let fall the stream or torrent of our eloquence upon the obstructive measures of our opponents. I think, if we mean to make such complaint on that subject—I think, perhaps, we had better make it within the four corners of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) I do not intend to more than hint in the mildest manner at it. We proposed at the beginning of the session, and the Queen was advised in her gracious Speech to announce it, the intention to appoint a Committee to inquire into the agricultural distress. Well, there were ten days of debate on the Address, and there were amendments moved on the subject of agriculture intended to make our references to it more pointed in associating with it certain particular subjects. But there was no opposition made then, although there were ten days to think about any opposition to be made to the proposal of a Committee. However, upon further reflection, a distinguished gentleman sitting on the Front Opposition bench, announced that when we proposed our Committee—which we had every reason to believe would be one of the uncontested subjects—this distinguished gentleman announced a motion stating that the House of Commons was prepared to deal with legislative proposals. the ground of legislation being as clear and unembarrassed as it is at the present moment, but that the House would not enter upon a general inquiry by Committee. Well, I hope that those who are connected with this matter—and there are many happily connected with the representation of rural interests—will observe that, if there has been, and there must have been under the circumstances, any delay in proceeding to deal with agricultural distress, it is due to no fault of ours. It is not due, it can hardly be said to be due, to any original miscalculation of ours, for at the opening of the session and during the whole of the prolonged debates on the Address, we had every reason to believe that that inquiry would have been started fairly and without prejudice, and by this time would have advanced far into the consideration of this important subject. (Cheers.) However, gentlemen, I am not going to make detailed complaints, especially after your own experience, in which I am ashamed to say I had no share, on Friday night—I ought rather to say Friday night and Saturday morning, of which you no doubt have a lively mental recollection, and of which perhaps even the corporal traces may not in some cases have passed away. But I found myself, gentlemen, on tha general situation. I take the facts as they stand, and taking them as they stand, I submit that a case has arisen for our making an important proposal as regards the procedure during the remainder of the present session—loud cheers)—I am afraid a rather large remainder. The two formidable impediments to progress or the two, formidable demands on the time of the House of late years have been, first the debate on the Address; and secondly, the days occupied wholly or partly in Supply, including the motions to impede or delay the Speaker leaving the chair. I will just refer to the figures of these two points in order to show you how we stand. The debate on the Address has become so formidable of late years, that during the time of the late Government they not improperly resorted to an important change in the form of the Address; and instead of themselves, through their own friends, going over the whole of the topics of the Speech, and therefore inviting discussion upon them, they substituted for that detailed method of Address a simple vote of thanks to her Majesty for the gracious Speech delivered from the Throne. That worked very well for a limited time. It worked very well so long as the Liberals were in Opposition—(laughter)—but of course it depended upon them mostly to impede the presentation of the Address. The change was first made in the Speech of 1891, so the late Government had two years' experience of the effects of that change upon the length of the debate on the Address. And they stood as follows:—In one of the years the Address was disposed of in one day. In the other year it took five days. That gave an average of three days for the debate on the Address. When you think, therefore, that this year in our special case—I don't know whether there was a special claim for keeping the ground clear, I am not censuring any one—I am speaking only of the fact—it was found that such were the demands in the public interest, that instead of an average of three days as in those two years, it was necessary to devote ten days to the consideration of the Address before we got clear of that preliminary business of the session. Well, the other demand, which in consequence I suppose of the necessity, undoubtedly the unfortunate necessity, of presenting the Supplementary Estimates in considerable numbers the other, the serious, the formidable demand on the time of the House of Commons before Easter is Supply. And mind you, I do not call that a formidable demand so far as the demands of the coming year are concerned. I refer to the Supplementary Estimates as creating a serious difficulty at present in the transaction of business, because by the Supplementary Estimates, which are wholly retrospective, you may make little or no progress in the business of the session. With regard to the progress of Supply, I will not lay before you all the figures in detail, but I have looked as carefully as I could, and am endeavouring to make a comparison on the same basis—that is, the basis of days, or part days, serious parts of days, including Supply, including votes of moving the Speaker out of the chair, and I think that seven days on the average would be a fair estimate for the Supplementary Estimates, and the necessary first votes on the Army and Navy, independently of votes on Account. During the six years the late Government was in office, I believe that seven days would be a fair statement on the average, but in order to leave a margin for any accidental misstatement too favourable to myself, I will call it eight days—and in that case the case stands thus—that both these formidable demands on the time of the House of Commons—of course each of them standing effectively in the way of prospective legislation—both these formidable demands on the time of the House of Commons come conjointly to eleven days out of the entire period available before Easter. Well, what has been the case. Our case has been instead of eleven days for the two subjects, ten days on the Address, thirteen days on Supply, or twenty-three days for the disposal of the business—(cheers)—and that at a period when the weighty character of the proposals is admitted—so largely, indeed, admitted that the Leader of the Opposition, in one of his speeches declared—whether in set purpose or inadvertently I do not know, but I have no doubt sincerely—that the Irish Bill alone was ample work for one session of Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE RESULTS.

That is the situation, subject to a further question which I will mention. In the Queen's Speech I reckon that there were announced twelve legislative measures. I think it is felt that we, the Government, have not let slip any opportunity that offered for pressing on those legislative measures, and using as fairly as we could the time at our disposal. What is the result, gentlemen? Something like a beggarly account of empty boxes. There are seven Bills introduced, hardly any of them without a rigid exaction on the part of some members of the House of preliminary statements which would, I think, in various cases have been dispensed with—under other circumstances undoubtedly would have been dispensed with, and actually have been dispensed with, in cases where measures on corresponding subjects have been introduced by independent members of Parliament. Well, there are seven Bills introduced, and there are four Bills with regard to which we have not been able yet even to accomplish an introduction, while there is one Bill—I congratulate my right hon. friend near me, the President of the Board of Trade, who has set us such a splendid example—there is one Bill that has actually got through the Grand Committee, and that is a Bill under the masterly steering of my right hon. friend, which is, I think, a Bill fixing the hours of labour of railway servants—cheers—a Bill with respect to which, admirable though it is in its objects, yet, if the spirit of faction had stood in its way, there was plenty of ground for demanding what is called time for discussion. Well, gentlemen, I think that is the case I have to lay before you as succinctly as I can do without endeavouring to load your minds and memories with a great multitude of figures.

DISPOSAL OF TIME.—THE HOME RULE BILL.

Now, therefore, I come to the proposal which constitutes the pith and aim of the present meeting. (Cheers.) I give you that proposal under three heads, reserving the best—at least the most efficient—until the last. But the first is as to the disposal of the business of this week, which you will have probably anticipated in consequence of the demands to discuss the conduct of my right honourable friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland. (Cheers.) It has been discussed about half-a-dozen times already, and with it I do not hesitate to say we shall thoroughly identify ourselves. (Cheers.) Disposing of Monday in that way, to-morrow stands for the Vote on Account, Wednesday is appropriated—and we have no power, even if we had the will, to interfere with it—to an Irish Bill, and on Thursday we propose to take the Report of the Vote on Account and anything else of necessity, but especially the proposal, that we intend to make, for allocating the time of the House after Easter. It follows from thence that we are obliged to ask you to invade the Easter vacation very seriously at this end of it; for it is a long time now since I can recollect we have sat on Thursday in Passion Week, though such a thing I can remember has been done. Then comes the other end of the vacation, where, gentlemen, we are not free from difficulties. Our fixed point, so far as we are concerned, and I hope also so far as you are concerned—the fixed point we intend to propose is to read, whatever happens, a second time, the Irish Government Bill on Thursday, the 6th of April. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Then arises the question—Shall your very modest holiday extend to Thursday? For it may be objected, and it is true as a matter of fact, that it is not the practice to take a Bill of very great importance on the first day after the Easter recess. There is one capital case which happened not very long ago. It was in 1881, when the Irish Land Bill was produced and passed, and in that year we did propose under the circumstances, and the House agreed, to take the Irish Land Bill on the first day after the recess. The more common practice is to begin the day with Supply. Well, gentlemen, there is that alternative open to you if it very greatly commends itself to your minds, but it is quite obvious in our view after what I have said to you, if you take a day for Supply before the second reading of the Reform Bill—[Voices: "Home Rule Bill"]—the time must be therefore carved out of our very scanty, skinny vacation. There is that alternative undoubtedly. There will be objection to taking the Irish Government Bill as the first business after the recess; but we are inclined to think upon the whole the difficulty will be disposed of by following the precedent of 1881, and taking the Irish Government Bill on Thursday, confining our vacation to that very moderate number of days. (Cheers.) That will be the case as regards the vacation, and now comes the question of the business after Easter—now comes the essential part of the question. Are we to do our work or are we not? (Loud cheers.) If we are to do our work it is not possible for us to do it under that system which gives Mondays and Thursdays to the Government and professes to make over the other three days to independent members; and even taking the morning sittings would not of itself suffice. Other important Bills, like the first stages of the Irish Bill and like, perhaps, some of the other measures of the Government, are to be disposed of. What we propose to do is this. We are unwilling to ask the independent member entirely to give up the power which he enjoys—very much through the appointment of Supply on Friday evenings. We are unwilling to ask him entirely to give it up, and we do not ask him entirely to give it up; but I am bound to say that short of that we come very near to that point—(laughter)—and the demand that we have, not that we make, but that the the public interest requires—(cheers)—that our pledges to our constituents, and our obligations to our constituents make—is, to go as far as this. I will not give you the actual form of the resolution that has been drawn because I think it will be more intelligible to speak with regard to its practical effect. It consists virtually of these three heads: First of all, the Government of Ireland Bill to have precedence on all days for which it is set down—(cheers)—with only this reservation, that we do not propose to apply that uniformly on Wednesdays at present. There are certain cases in which perhaps it ought not to be applied, where a very widely-spread public interest has to be considered. We are not prepared to introduce into the motion those exceptions. But this is our first request—precedence on all days for the Government of Ireland Bill, though it is not to be used uniformly on Wednesdays; the second is—Government business to have precedence on Tuesdays pure and simple—(cheers)—and the third is, to have morning sittings on Fridays, which would leave the evening sittings free to the usual motions on Supply, and to dicussions raised by independent members, except on those occasions when the main stages of the Irish Bill are before the House. Of course it will be felt that these main stages ought to be, as far as possible, continously carried on, and probably could not be conveniently managed at a morning sitting. These, gentlemen, are the three heads of the proposals. We have shown respect as far as we can for the function of the independent member, in engaging that we do not now contemplate the uniform appropriation of Wednesdays, and leaving the absolute disposal of the Friday evenings for the Government to undertake the responsibility of making and keeping a House. I do not say this is a small demand. It is a large demand; but the question is whether this large demand is reasonable, requisite, and necessary. The alternative is the serious failure on our part to redeem distinct pledges and to fulfil the most important and highest obligations to the country. (Cheers.) If you will kindly measure those two things together, I believe you will see that our demand, though considerable, is not immoderate, and I hope you may consider it a part of your public duty to give it a hearty and decisive support. (Loud cheers.)

GOVERNMENT GF INDIA ORERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 15.)

Mr P G Mellitus, I C S, Offg Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr H Luson, I C S, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr G J B T Dalton is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Surgn-Lieut-Col A Crombie, MD, Surgn Supdt of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, has obtained special leave for six months on private affairs.

Surgn-Major S H Browne, MD, Principal of the Lahore Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Surgn Supdt, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on special leave of Surgn-Lieut-Col A Crombie, or until further orders.

With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgn-Major F F Perry, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that College, during the absence of Surgn-Major S H Browne, or until further orders.

The Governor General Council is pleased to appoint Mr F D'Olbert Bullock, I C S, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr H T Rivaz, or until further orders.

Mr H W Gordon, I C S, took his seat as an Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Ecclesiastical.

The Rev H R Coulthard, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, is appointed to be Chaplain of Mhow, Central India.

Foreign Department.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Government, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr F Eggena as Acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon during the absence of Mr C Vetter.

With the sanction of H M's Government, the Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr G A Lemay as Vice-Consul for France at Aden.

Surgn-Capt T W Shaw, M B, I M S (Bombay), is re-appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, with effect from the date assuming charge, and during the absence of Surgn-Major C G W Lowdell, I M S (Bom ay), whose services are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Lieut A McConaghey, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class and Assist Political Agent in Zhob, is appointed to hold charge also of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Zhob, and until relieved by Lieutenant McMahon.

Lieut A H McMahon, I S C, Offig Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Zhob.

Capt C A Kemball, I S C, Offig Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Depy Commr, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent Loralai and Railway District.

Lieut H L Showers, I S C, Offig Political Assist of the 3rd class, is posted as Assist Political Agent and Assist Commr in Quetta and Pishin.

Finance and Commerce Department.

Major B Scott, C I E, R E, is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1893, vice Col R V Riddell, R E, who has been granted furlough for nine months.

Commissariat-Transport Department.

Col R Patch, I S C, Comsy-Genl, Western Circle, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Comsy-Genl-in-Chief, vice Major-Genl A R Badcock, on furlough.

Col A Clarke-Kennedy, I S C, Assist Comsy-Genl, 1st class, Commissariat-Transport Dept (Madras), is appointed to officiate as Comsy-Genl, Eastern Circle, Bengal, vice Col E A Bruce, on leave.

Department of Military Education.

Capt J Sherston, DSO, 3rd Battn, Rifle Brigade, to be a Depy Assist Adjt-Genl for Instruction on the establishment, vice Capt A C MacDonnell, R E, who vacates on proceeding on leave.

Hyderabad Contingent.

The appointment of Major C H Westmorland, I S C, 6th Bengal Infy, to be Assist Adjt-Genl.

Medical Department.

Surgn-Major C H Beatson, I M S, Bengal Estbt, 10th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Secy to the Principal Medical Officer, H M's Forces in India, vice Surgn-Lieut-Col E R Johnson, I M S, on furlough.

Surgn-Major C H Beatson, I M S, Bengal Estabt, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be Secy to the Principal Medical Officer, H M's Forces in India, vice Surgn-Lieut-Col E R Johnson, whose tenure of appointment expires on that date.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck from duty:—Col F W Chatterton, General List, Infantry, Comdt, Administrative Battn, Presidency Volunteers for six months and fifteen days; Captain T Quin, I S C, Wing Commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, for one year; Lieut D D Baynes, I S C, Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one year; Lieut H C Tytler, I S C, Wing Officer, 11th Bengal Infantry, for one year; and Lieut E L Sullivan, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 35th Bengal Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Capt H Wright, I S C, Squadron Commander, 11th Bengal Lancers, (p a) for seven days; and Lieut H L Fleming, I S C, attached, 36th Bengal Infantry (m c) for six months.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Medical Department.

Surgn-Majors who have completed twenty years' full pay service to be Surgn-Lieut-Colonels—D Wilkie, M.B., D P Macdonald, M.D., O Baker, and F W Wright, D.S.O., M.B., dated 1st April, 1893.

Surgn-Captains who have completed twelve years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Majors—F D Cæsar Hawkins, J A Cunningham, M.B., H C Hudson, A Silcock, M.B., P Mullane, M.D., J W Rodgers, and J F Maclaren, M.B., dated 2nd April, 1893.

Major F R B Knox, I S C, Squadron Commander and second-in-command, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

Volunteer Corps.

Agra Vol Rifle Corps—J Dunn, Esq, to be Capt, M Dunn, transferred to the supernumerary list; and C A Sherring, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut to complete the establishment.

Behar Light Horse—Lieut H C Spry to be Capt, with effect from the 3rd Feb 1893, vice Hudson, resigned.

Midland Railway Vol Rifles—Capt P E Keene resigns his commission.

Public Works Department.

Mr F F Bion, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, Burma, is promoted to Assist Engr, 2nd grade.

H A S Fenner, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to that Government, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col G F L Marshall, C I E, R E, or until further orders.

Mr J E Hilton, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Supdg Engr.

Mr R A Way, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India furlough for three months.

Mr H S Barrington, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Mari-Attock Railway and Gradient Improvement Works, N-W Railway, with the rank of Supt of Works.

Capt W R Morton, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Burma, is permanently tranferred to the Punjab.

Mr F L Brown, Examiner of Accounts, on special duty in the office of the Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Govt.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assist Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:—R R Gales, Assist Engr, 1st grade; J M Harman, Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem; R S J Routh and Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem; G Mills, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; Labdha Rama Sahni, H McMillan, Hon'ble E H S Napier, and Capt A D G Shelley, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; R R Gales, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary; T Kerr and W E Meares, Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem; W S Haig, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem; J Woodside and F D Couchman, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary; B Baxter, Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Capt E W Walton, R E, and Capt S L Craster, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; and W Beechey, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary.

Telegraphs.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—H A Kirk, Supt, Class V, 1st grade; E A Leach, Supt, Class V, 2nd grade; T D D Berrington, Supt, Class V, 2nd grade; and F E Dempster, Supt, Class V, 2nd grade.

Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

First Grade Assist Apothecary W Clarke is appointed to the Sub-Medical charge of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Murree, vice First Grade Assist Apothecary G Hynes, whose tour of service has expired.

Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Surgn-Major D Ffrench Mullen, M D, I M S, Bengal, received charge of the offices of Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, Supdt of Jail, Ajmere, and Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, from Surgn-Major P D Pank, Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THERE was a numerous and representative gathering of naval officers, architects, shipbuilders, and engineers at the hall of the Society of Arts, the other day, to listen to the final address of Lord Ravensworth in his presidential capacity. His lordship finds cause for congratulating his follow members of the Institute upon the approaching completion of the Hamilton programme, and upon the promise of Lord Spencer to pursue a continuity of policy. Surely, however, the building of battleships in the dockyards and torpedo catchers by contract is not quite the same policy from the private shipbuilders' point of view as that which the last Board followed? A reference to the boiler difficulty and the fortunate discovery of a means of obviating the original mistake, sounded somewhat oddly, coming as it did so soon after the eulogistic requiem of the man who is popularly believed to have orginated the obnoxious boiler, although poor Mr. Sennett, who has also gone, incurred most of the odium connected with its introduction into the newer ships. Lord Ravensworth paid well merited acknowledgment to the excellence of the material of which the Apollo is constructed, and the workmanship of her builders, and also to the professional skill and ability of the engineers who repaired the propeller shaft of the Umbria in Mid-Atlantic. Not the least interesting portion of his eminently practical speech dealt with the rapid progress and success which is attending the movement for technical education in this country, and from which his lordship hopes for great results.

The lectures of Lord Brassey and Admiral Samuel Long cannot be properly dealt with in the space of a paragraph, which was all the treatment accorded them in most of the daily journals, writes a Service contemporary. There is no officer in the navy whose opinions on any subject connected with his profession we hold at higher value than those of Admiral Long, and he appears to have condensed into his paper upon cruisers and their purpose in modern naval warfare the cream of all that has been recently written on the subject with his own well-thought-out views upon the matter. If Lord Brassey has made any one subject connected with naval administration and statecraft particularly his own it is the subject of his paper, and at the present moment it is most opportune that this should be discussed, for there is apparently a disposition in certain quarters to question the policy of subsidising mercantile auxiliaries and giving subventions to mail steamers. The two lectures should be read in conjunction, and it is thus we propose to treat them at further length next week.

Lord Sudeley, whose readiness at all times to act as the champion of the Navy is gratefully recognised by his brother officers, took occasion the other evening in the House of Lords to call attention to their grievances in respect to full pay leave after service abroad or sickness. His Lordship moved that the regulations on the subject should be extended so as to apply to all officers and should, as far as practicable, equalise the privileges of officers whether serving at home or abroad. Lord Midleton, who referred to the existing discontent on the subject as widespread; Lord Brassey, who spoke as to the unnecessary length of time during which ships were kept in commission on foreign stations; Lord Dundonald, who quoted the words of the officers from their statement, supported the claim of the naval officers to more liberal treatment. Lord Spencer regretted that he could not accede to the motion before the House. With the present number of officers of each rank there was considerable difficulty in carrying out the duties of the Navy, and it would be impossible to give the increased amount of leave now asked for; which, as Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who spoke more especially for the junior ranks, said, was not calculated to give much comfort to the officers of the Navy.

Trials have recently taken place with a 12-pounder with the view to its adoption in the Navy as a boat and field gun. The 9-pounder M.L. gun, which now has these duties assigned to it, is completely obsolete, and is quite out of place on board our latest war vessels in the midst of all that is modern in the shape of guns and carriages. The new 12-pounder with its ship, or boat, and field mounting was designed at Elswick, and all the recent improvements introduced by that firm have been embodied. The gun, although much more powerful than its predecessor, weighs less, but taking into consideration the extra weight of the projectiles, 12 lbs. instead of 9 lbs., and the weight entailed by the use of brass cartridge cases the complete field equipment weighs exactly the same as that of the 9-pounder.

When the gun was tried at Portsmouth on a field mounting, five rounds were fired at a target in rather over one minute, excellent practice being made. At each discharge the carriage recoiled about 5 or 6 feet. This the authorities prefer to having a complicated brake. When mounted in a boat the gun is placed on a recoil carriage very similar to that in use with the 3 or 6-pounder Q.F. guns. The recoil is allowed to be of extra length so as not to strain the boat. The trial gun was fitted with a new form of breech mechanism, which provides for the breech being opened or closed in one motion, and gives great leverage for the first and last portions of the motions. The new mechanism was most severely tried, for in taking the gun from the field-carriage to the boat it was dragged along the beach; when the breech was opened for loading it was found to be full of sand. No proper means of cleaning the gun were at hand, and therefore a bucket of salt water was thrown over the screw and into the chamber, and this was all the cleansing either received. Notwithstanding this the gun worked admirably, and the whole trial, during which 50 rounds were fired, passed off without a hitch of any kind. We therefore hope that the Navy will now be provided with a powerful as well as handy boat and field gun.

The accident to the Undaunted, regrettable in any case, has been grossly exaggerated says a service paper, for, from the official statement, it appears that the ship touched the ground in leaving Alexandria harbour by the new passage, but kept on her way, and received only a slight amount of damage. The Undaunted has been stationed at Alexandria so long, and the ship has been in and out of the harbour so often, that her officers might be expected to know every inch of the ground; it is difficult, therefore, to understand how she came to touch anywhere.

The Italian torpedo-cruiser Aretusa, which has been built by Orlando Brothers at Leghorn, from the plans of Commander Vigno, has just completed her trials with complete success. She is a remarkable vessel both in regard to speed and offensive power. The following are her principal characteristics:—Length 229 ft. 8 in., beam 26 ft. 10 in., depth 17 ft. 2 in., displacement 847 tons; armament, six torpedo-ejectors, whereof five are on deck, and one at the stem, one gun of 125 mm, (4·91 in.) and six of 57 mm. (2·24 in). The protection against light artillery is assured by an armoured deck, and by certain coal-bunkers disposed above it. The motor apparatus consists of two triple-expansion engines, and four locomotive boilers, capable of working at forced draught. At the trials these developed 4,422 horse-power, being 422 h.p. beyond the contract, and the maximum speed attained was 21 knots. During a three-hours' run, the mean speed was 20·7 knots, and, with natural draught, the Aretusa steamed 18 knots. Save the Piemonte, she is the swiftest vessel in the Italian Navy.

It is stated that, in consequence of the situation exposed in a remarkable report addressed to the Brazilian Chamber and Senate by Admiral Custodio Jose di Mello, Minister of Marine, four battleships, six first-class cruisers, and six torpedo cruisers are to be added to the Brazilian Navy. When the Minister visited France in 1890, on board the Almirante Barroso, he inspected the private building-yards; and, according to the "Temps," now proposes that the majority of the new ships should be constructed in France.

Lord Norton, in proposing "Prosperity to the Institution of Civil Engineers," the other night, said:—"He remembered the Prince Consort relating that he had had a request from an author to be allowed to dedicate his work to him. The Prince Consort replied that he was obliged to restrict that permission to special cases, whereupon the author replied that his was a special case as he was the first Englishman who had written on shipbuilding. The Prince Consort could not believe that the mistress of the seas possessed no literature of her own upon shipbuilding, and he sent to the British Museum to make inquiries. The authorities there replied that it was true, for the last English writer on shipbuilding was Sir Walter Raleigh. The speaker asked the Prince Consort, 'Was it not enough to lick the world at sea without knowing exactly how it was done?' and his reply was, 'That is a good John Bull sentiment; but you would not lick the world less at sea by paying attention to the building of your ships.'" It is a pity to spoil a good yarn perhaps, observes a home paper, but if the British Museum authorities stated that there was no work on shipbuilding between the time of Raleigh and that of the late Prince Consort they made a big mistake. Is it possible that when they looked into the catalogue for "shipbuilding" they omitted to search also under the head of "Naval Architecture"? The next man who wants a story to illustrate the general ignorance which exists about naval matters need not go further than this of the Prince Consort and the British Museum authorities. But who was the presumptuous and prevaricating author?

It has been decided to purchase for the Surveying service the yacht "Lancashire Witch," which arrived at Portsmouth recently from the Mediterranean. About two-thirds of the surplus of 20,000l placed at Captain Wharton's disposal will be needed for the purchase of this fine vessel and the balance will be expended in the necessary alterations to fit her for surveying work.

NOTICES.

THE BEST

AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA

BLOOD
Purifier
AND TONIC
For Old
And Young.
TO
QUICKEN
THE
Appetite,
Remove that
Tired Feeling,
AND
Make the Weak
STRONG
USE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Cures others, will cure you

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, opposite Bombay Bank 6, Green St., Bombay.

NO MORE BLEMISHES
WE WILL HAVE NOW
NATURAL COMPLEXIONS.

ANNA RUPPERT'S SKIN TONIC will certainly give this result if used properly.

SKIN TONIC is now famous—recommended by leading doctors for eczema, salt rheum, acne, &c.—in fact, to cleanse the skin of all its many ailments. Harmless. Easily used. Beneficial for everybody. Tones the relaxed muscles, and brings the skin back to its youthful condition. Contains no arsenic, lead, or injurious ingredients. Price, per bottle, Rs. 10-8; three bottles together (usually required), Rs. 28. Postage to India one bottle Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 4. Complete course of remedies specially prepared for the climate of India Rs. 63, including postage. Full line of toilet requisites. Perfumes very choice and reasonable. Manicuring and best manicure instruments. Celebrated new and popular long-waisted corset, price Rs. 12-8. Easy, graceful, and durable. All letters treated confidentially. No names used. ANNA RUPPERT'S new "Book on Beauty" given rfee to all callers, or sent upon receipt of 4 ans. postage. Correspondence solicited. No trouble to answer by letter, or in person.

Address all communications to the celebrated American Complexion Specialist,

ANNA RUPPERT,
89, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, and at PARIS, BARCELONA, &c.
CALCUTTA AGENT—MRS. C. McNAMARA,
May Road, Hastings.
ALSO AT
London, Paris, Berlin, Barcelona, Sydney, &c. &c.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS

Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

PAMPHLET and Advice FREE

Sufferers from Disordered NERVES should write at once to Mr. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) for his *New Medical Work*, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," which will be sent post free to any address on application. It will show how, without medicine, the most obstinate cases of Debility, Loss of Power, Nervous Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Torpid Liver, Urinary Troubles, Rheumatic Affections & Disorders incidental to tropical climates may be cured by Harness' guaranteed genuine Electrical Appliances. All who wish to guard against disease should wear Harness' world-famed Electropathic Belt. Thousands of testimonials. Advice by letter free of charge. *Only address:*

MR. C. B. HARNESS, THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co. Ltd.
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

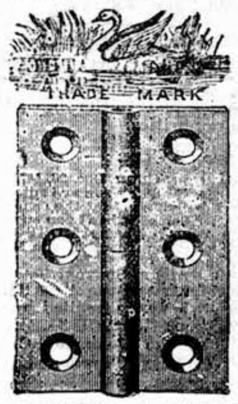
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England.

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

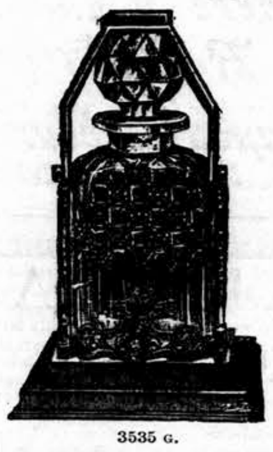
GOLD & CO.'S



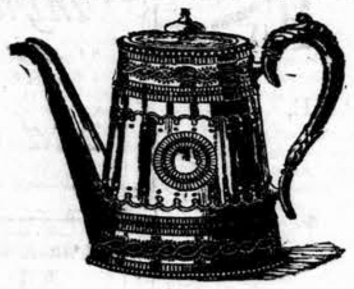
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

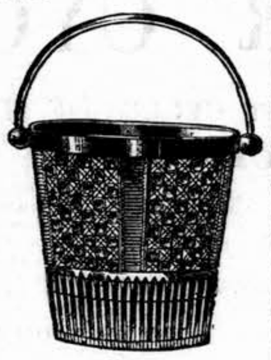
Hamilton & Co
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



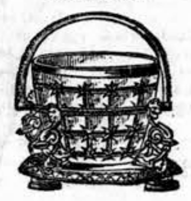
3535 G.
THE "TEMERAIRE" LOCK-UP LIQUOR BOTTLE AND STAND
Best Electro-Plate. Richly Cut-glass. Hobbs patent lock.
Rs. 60 cash.



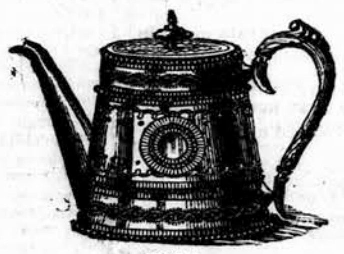
3539 G.
COFFEE POT. Best Electro-Plate.
Rs. 62 cash.



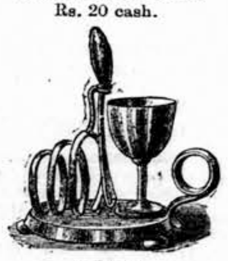
3545 G.
ICE BUCKET.
Richly Cut-glass. Best Electro-Plate mounts.
Rs. 20 cash.



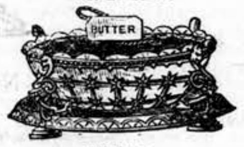
3536 G.
[illegible] PRESERVE STAND.
Best Electro-Plate and Cut-glass bowl.
Rs. 18 cash.



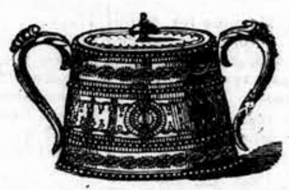
3540 G.
TEA POT.
Best Electro-Plate.
Rs. 54 cash.



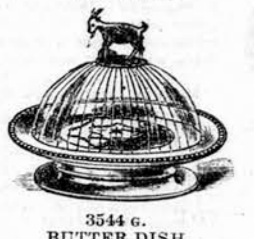
3543 G.
EGG AND TOAST RACK.
Best Electro-Plate.
Rs. 12 cash.



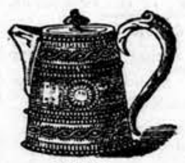
3537 G.
BUTTER DISH.
Best Electro-Plate and Cut-glass dish.
Rs 30 cash.



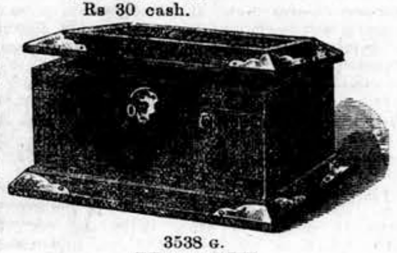
3541 G.
SUGAR BASIN.
Best Electro-Plate.
Rs. 45 cash.



3544 G.
BUTTER DISH.
Best Electro-Plate and glass cover.
SQUEEZES THE BUTTER INTO A PRETTY FLOWER PATTERN.
Rs. 25 cash.

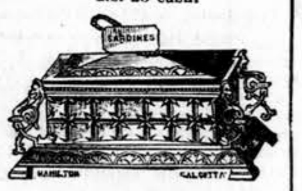


3542 G.
MILK JUG.
Best Electro-Plate.
Rs. 38 cash.



3538 G.
TEA CADDY.
British Oak and best Electro-Plate mounts.
It locks up.
Rs. 27 cash.

JEWELLERS HAMILTON & Co BOMBAY.



3546 G.
SARDINE STAND.
Best Electro-plate and Cut-glass lining.
TAKES THE ORIGINAL TIN
Rs. 36 cash.

Carnrick's Soluble Food.
The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst, says— CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the BEST of all Foods I have ever examined."

Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.

Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.

Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.

Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by

CARNRICK & Co., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.

Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

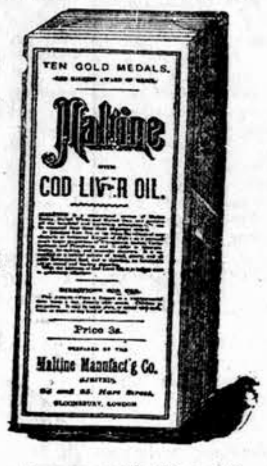
MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES & Co.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.


TEN GOLD MEDALS.
Maltine
WITH
COD LIVER OIL.
Price 3s.
Maltine Manufact'g Co.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO. LD.
Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

Horlick's Malted Milk.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
INFANTS, INVALIDS, AGED AND TRAVELERS
MALTED MILK CO.
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.
LONDON DEPOT 39 SNOW HILL E.C.

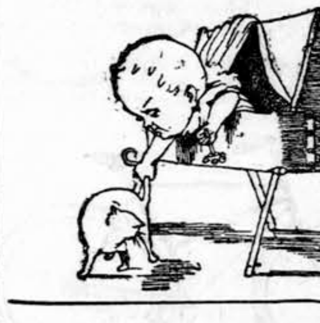
The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

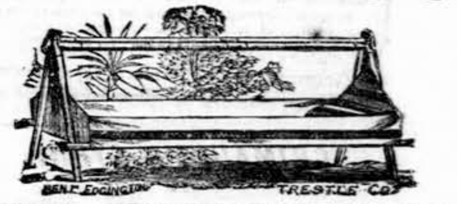
INFANTS. INVALIDS.
THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED., BOMBAY.

ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE
"SHAKESPEARE" COT
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT,
AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.





LIGHT, SIMPLE. TRESTLE COT, STRONG & COMPACT

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to

BENJN. EDGINGTON, LD.,
2, DUKE STREET.
LONDON.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

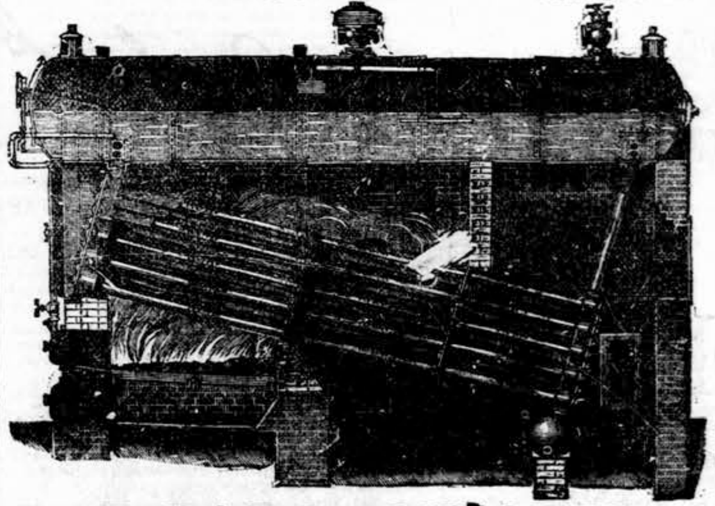
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR
MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT.
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW,
[illegible] ST. GLASGOW; [illegible] NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowe, near Glasgow. Manchester—Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Victoria.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on Application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Advt. NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
MESSRS. LEIGHTON & CO., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KANANGA OF JAPAN

(REGISTERED)

RIGAUD and C°

PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT

A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
Sick headaches,	**Dyspepsia,**
Dysentery,	**Overheated blood,**
Gastralgia,	**Eruptions.**

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Night-sweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & C°, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP OF *Lactophosphate of Lime*

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in [illegible] hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

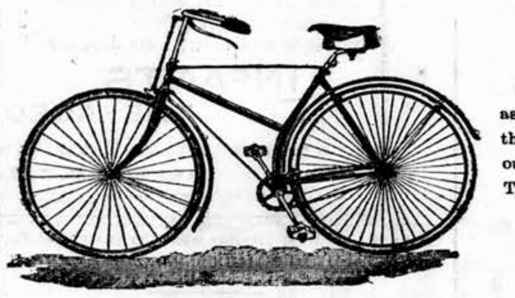
THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Price Lists free on application.

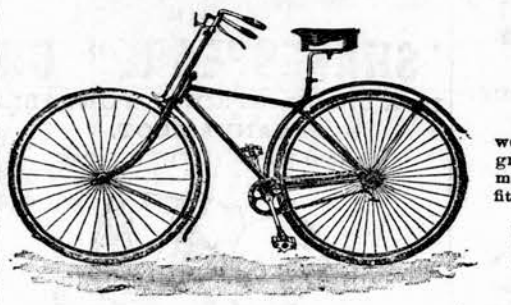


THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."

"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station
in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0

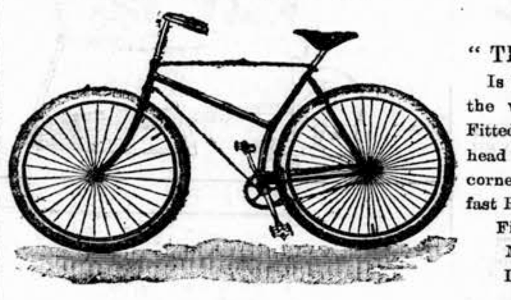


THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.

"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station
in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0

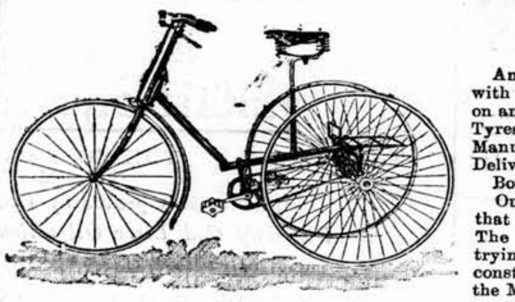


THE "PREMIER" SAFETY RACER

"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY'

Is built as light as the necessary strength will permit, the workmanship and materials being of the first grade. Fitted with an improved system of double Ball steering head which enables the rider, in track racing to turn sharp corners at a high rate of speed. A grand machine for fast Racing men.

Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue price .... £ 23
Delivered free in Bombay or Poona...... Rs. 335 cash



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE.

"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in
Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR
INFANTS,
CHILDREN,
AND
INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—
London Medical Record.

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

F. B. BENGER & Co., Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

BAHADUR CIGARS

THE public are cautioned against purchasing *spurious and worthless imitations* of the above Celebrated Brand of Sumatra covered Cigars. All genuine boxes have three distinctive outside labels, and our Firm's signature in red across the yellow label on the front of the box.

Purchasers should scrutinise every box they buy, and refuse any offered them, which do not answer this description.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all *respectable* dealers throughout India.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

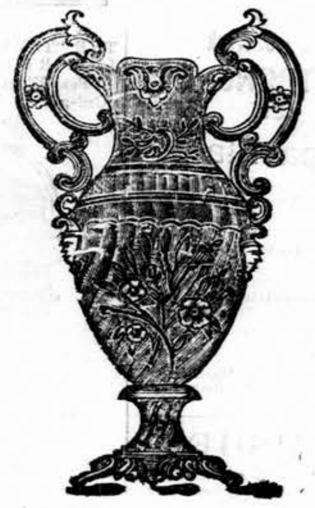
Do you want to be noted for keeping the best Whiskey anywhere round? Then get the "Three Star" Brand, "Old Bushmills," bottled by the Company--- Labels, corks and capsules bearing their name. To be obtained of

Treacher & Co, Bombay & Poonah; Cutler, Palmer & Co., Great Eastern Hotel Co., Planters' Stores & Agency Co., Calcutta; McDowell & Co., Madras.

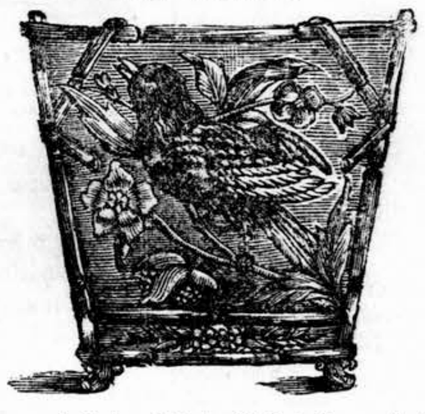
MAJOLICA ARTWARE!

THE FINEST AND LARGEST COLLECTION EVER IMPORTED INTO INDIA—CONSISTING OF,

- Flowervases
- Jardinieres
- Washservices
- Centrepieces
- Cakestands
- Table Candle Sticks
- Trays.
- Ashtrays
- Coffeesets
- Saladbowls.
- Wall Lavatories
- Bonbonieres
- Jam Jars.



No. 1892 III.



- Flowerpots
- Dessert Services
- Wallplates
- Menage-trays
- Hand Candle Sticks
- Matchstands.
- Pintrays
- Teasets
- Inkstands
- Liqueur Flasks
- Breadplates
- Pickle Jars

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of Majolica Artware free by post on application to the

LAMP WAREHOUSE:

R. DITMAR (LATE THEODOR KNAUST).
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."

IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 28, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

"THE SAFEST DRINK"
BROWN'S
"FOUR CROWN"

SPECIALLY SELECTED VERY OLD
Scotch Whisky
ROBERT BROWN
17, HOPE STREET GLASGOW
SAME AS SUPPLIED TO
H.R.H THE PRINCE OF WALES

Sole Importer,
J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.,
80, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM:—
BIRMINGHAM.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

BLAIR'S Gout & Rheumatic PILLS.

GOUT
RHEUMATIC
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
NEURALGIA

The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS'
(DUBLIN)
"WN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE . One Star. PINK . Two Stars. GOLD . Three Stars.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., and all Wine Merchants.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

PATRONAGE
Dr. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE
PHOSPHODYNE
REGISTERED

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparallaled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendor throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Bathgate & Co., Smith, Stanistreet & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Corn E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars S London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: M THACKER, SPINK & Co.